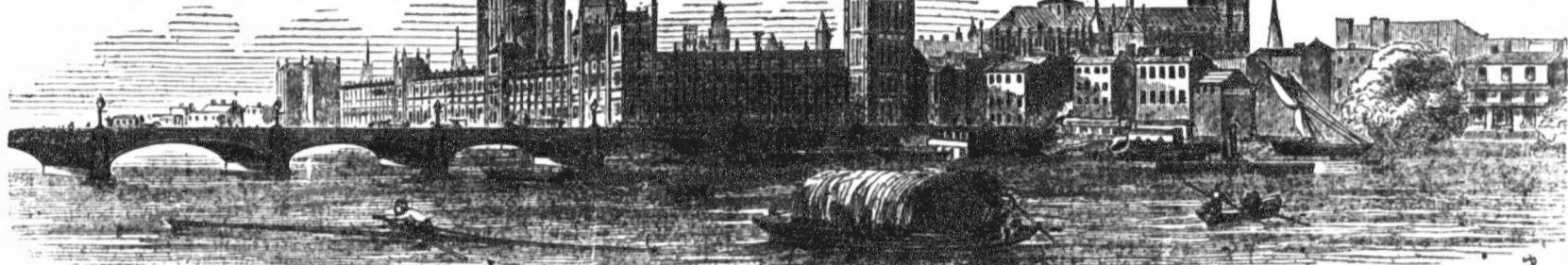


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*E Griffiths*

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 369.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

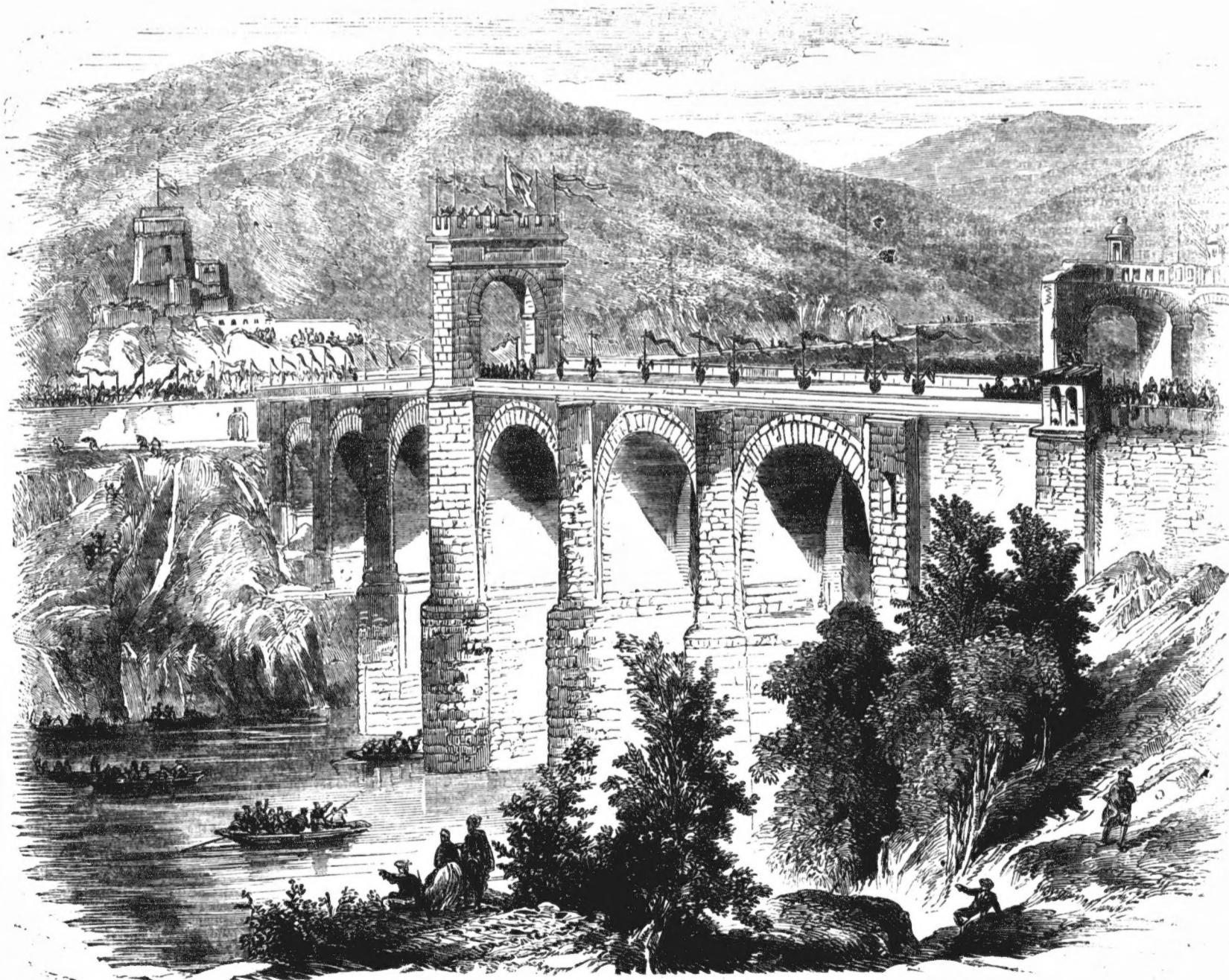
[ONE PENNY.]

## INCIDENTS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION. PUBLIC ENTRY OF PRIM INTO MADRID.

The reception of General Prim into Madrid has proved to be one of the grandest popular displays ever seen in Europe. The city was decorated with tasteful splendour, and the enthusiasm of the people was as if every heart had a voice, which was formed to enunciate the names of Prim and liberty. On Friday last the hero entered Madrid late in the afternoon. On arriving at the railway station he was tumultuously cheered by the populace. He then proceeded to review the troops and called at the Palace of the Cortes, where the Junta awaited his arrival. The procession then commenced in right earnest along the Calle de Alcalá to the Puerta del Sol. The procession was led by a detachment of the National Guards, the officers in uniform, and some of the men, but generally they wore the dress of civilians; then came a model of a man-of-war's galley on wheels, covered with pine branches and drawn by four grey horses. The galley was occupied by a dozen sailors besides civilians, and a short mast carried a placard bearing the name of Topete. This was a just acknowledgment of the share taken by the navy in the revolution, and the boat and its occupants were loudly cheered as they passed along. Some of

the crew released white doves, as a sign, I suppose, that all that had been done, or was yet to be done, was intended to promote peace among all ranks and classes of the Spanish people. The idea was pretty enough, and the action not inappropriate; but upon the whole it had, perhaps, better have been omitted. The poor birds were so bewildered by the shouts of the crowd that, instead of making their escape to the house tops, they flew hither and thither over the heads of the people, and were in most instances pulled down and killed. *Ab sit omen.* After this part of the procession had passed there was a long interval. Hats and handkerchiefs were waving from every window and every balcony, as the hero of the hour, the idol of the people, was drawing near. On came a brilliant group, beneath the triumphal arch and along the richly-decorated and densely-crowded street. Prim, on a chestnut horse, with rich scarlet harness—a small, hardy-looking man, with a bright, keen glance, sitting low in his saddle, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the rapturous greetings of the people—not outwardly too much elated, but his face flushed and his eyes flashing with justifiable pride and satisfaction. On his bridle hand rode Serrano, Due de la Torre, in full military uniform—proud, sedate, and soldierly; and behind and before were a numerous staff, whose utmost exertions were required to keep the

people from crowding round Prim's horse, and hopelessly impeding his progress. Now and then that impetuous little hero seemed disposed to ride forward among the crowd, which was so dense in front that women screamed, and children in arms had to be handed into the windows of the houses; but his friends judged better what would be the consequence of such a movement, and he is held back now by one and now by another, until those whose duty it is to do so have cleared a passage for him. Wreaths were showered upon him from every balcony; impulsive ladies dropped cambric handkerchiefs among the crowd, and men and women shouted. Prim wore the undress uniform of a general officer, with the stars of his orders of knighthood. It is said that while he was in Catalonia, some patriot, more impulsive than discreet, noticed that he still carried the royal crown on his cap, and asked him why he did not remove it. The answer was short, but significant. "I am not," said Prim, "warring against loyalty, but against the Bourbons." Slowly, and with much difficulty, the General made his way into the Puerta del Sol, crowded with people, and only half illuminated by the last rays of the setting sun; and when his presence became known, there went up from that vast mass, a shout, so earnest, so loud, so deep, as has never been heard in Madrid, and within the experience of



THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—THE BRIDGE OF ALCANTARA.—SEE PAGE 674.

living man may never be heard again—"Viva Prim!"—repeated again and again. Small though the hero seemed in presence of that mighty crowd, small enough almost to be the "Jack" of the old story, he had no reason to fear the embrace; and his port rose, and his quick eager glance flashed brighter and brighter, as the shouts swelled around him, and men and women pressed forward to kiss his hand or touch the saddle-cloth of his horse. It was a proud moment—a prouder no man, however high in rank, can ever hope to experience.

After Prim had passed but little attention was paid to the remainder of the procession, and it is enough to record that the junta drove through the streets in state carriages, with municipal livery; that the band of the French committee played alternately the Marseillaise and O'Donnell's Hymn—a rather unattractive lyric composed in honour of the hero of the war in Morocco; that the Italians, with Signor Tamberlik at their head, chanted in most vigorous tones an ode composed for the occasion; that there was among the ranks one lady on horseback whose violet habit introduced a very attractive bit of colour into the darker ranks of her male companions; and that in one of the carriages which closed the procession there were two ladies who wore white mantillas.

By the time Prim reached the Puerta del Sol it had got nearly dark; indeed, the lamps were already lighted in some of the streets, and he made but a short progress before he returned to the Hotel de Paris, where he has established his head-quarters. Upon entering the hotel, he at once proceeded to a drawing-room on the first floor, and stepped out upon a balcony which overlooks the Puerta del Sol. He was received with tremendous shouts from the crowd, but upon his raising his hand as a signal that he was about to speak, the acclamations at once subsided, and perfect silence was secured. It was not much the general had to say. He thanked the people for the welcome which they had given to him, congratulated them upon the triumph of the revolutionary cause, and then, humorously remarking that he was not a missionary to detain them with a speech of half an hour's length, quietly withdrew. And then occurred a pretty little incident. Some score or two of persons not immediately connected with the staff of the general had accompanied him into the drawing-room; and, after his return from the balcony, several ladies and gentlemen were presented to him and shook him by the hand, or embraced him in the continental fashion. Among them were about a dozen English, including a charming little girl, just blooming into her teens, one of those graceful little maidens who combine the modesty of the daisy with the beauty of the rose. She, among others, was presented to Prim, and while the gallant general gazed, half kindly, half admiringly, into her fair young face, some one suggested that he should embrace her. For a moment the hero appeared to doubt the propriety of such a step. A slight blush warmed his bronzed cheeks and forehead, but immediately recovering himself, he stooped gracefully forward and impressed a light kiss upon her smooth white brow. The hurrah which greeted this act of amiable courtesy rather startled the Spaniards and Italians in the room. The enthusiasm of the people continues, eager crowds gather to salute the general wherever he goes.

The Viscount de la Barre de Nanteuil writes from Pau to deny that the Queen of Spain has taken the crown diamonds away with her into France. He says:—With respect to the jewels said to belong to the state, the real facts are these:—When Ferdinand VII. returned to his capital in 1823, after the French intervention, the crown regalia was found to have disappeared. During the rest of his reign the late king purchased, with his own resources, precious stones, which have since served to ornament the royal crown. At his death Queen Christina inherited the royal jewels, and completed them by other purchases. Lastly, at the majority of Queen Isabella, the Queen mother divided them between her two daughters, and those diamonds, increased by fresh purchases, Queen Isabella has now legitimately in her possession, with the exception of a portion which remain at Madrid.

The Secretary of the ex-Prime Minister, Gonzales Bravo, has been dangerously wounded by the mob in the street.

General Prim made a speech from the balcony of his house blaming this outrage, and strongly recommending the people to forget bygone wrongs, and said that former servants of the Crown ought rather to be spared than massacred.

The leaders of the democratic party have agreed to give the present ministry their entire support provided it should continue in favour of a democratic solution of the pending question. Senor Rivero declared this to the people whom he had addressed from the balcony of the Ministry of the Interior.

The *Gazette* publishes the official recognition of the revolutionary government by the United States of America.

Signor Olozaga will, it is expected, be President of the Constituent Cortes.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular in which he says: "If it was unfortunately necessary to appeal to arms in order to overthrow a degraded government, it is now equally necessary that public order should be preserved, and the government is determined not to allow it to be disturbed. Fortunately we have had few disturbances to deplore, but they have been sufficiently numerous to call for attention, and to make us anxious to prevent their renewal. If there are guilty persons, there are also tribunals by which they will be judged and punished, but justice dealt out by the masses bears the impress of vengeance, and exposes the innocent to acts of private revenge. The government has taken in hand the reins of the State in order to lead the nation to liberty, not to allow it to perish in anarchy." The circular concludes by urging public functionaries to hand over to justice all persons disturbing the tranquillity of the country.

The Junta at Madrid has informed the provincial Juntas that the democratic party, at the instance of Senor Rivero, have decided to support the government.

The Junta has completed its Declaration of Rights, by issuing a statement favouring the abolition of capital punishment, and upholding individual liberty and the inviolability of domicile and private letters.

With a view to succour the classes in distress, the Junta has opened subscriptions to a loan of 10,000,000 reals, guaranteed by municipal bonds, and to be redeemed by the sale of land belonging to the municipalities. Twenty capitalists of Madrid subscribed 50,000 reals each.

The Junta has commenced reorganising the municipal districts. General Prim has visited the various quarters of the city, and inspected the citizen soldiers.

All the provinces have now recognised the government.

Several councillors of state have resigned.

Most of the governors of the provinces have been nominated.

The government has taken energetic measures to prevent and punish all revolutionary excesses in the provinces.

The Junta has authorised the Mayor of Madrid to undertake certain public works and useful improvements in the capital. The subscriptions to the municipal loan have reached the sum of 500,000.

The Council of Public Instruction has been dissolved. General Novaliches is recovering. The intelligence that he had a friendly interview with Marshal Serrano on the day of the latter's arrival here is confirmed.

Perfect tranquillity continues to prevail throughout Spain. The *Times* special correspondent in Spain, speaking of the battle of Alcolea, says:—

"There is an episode connected with the battle which ought not to remain unknown to the reading public. Among the English engineers in the employment of the Andalusian Railway Company there is a man who first came out in the capacity of an engine-

driver, but who, owing to his intelligence and good conduct, was subsequently promoted to the head management and superintendence of the locomotive department. His name is John Routledge and he comes, I am told, from Yorkshire. He is two or three inches above six feet in height, athletic in frame, and with a proportionately great soul within him—a gentle, unassuming, hard-working man, with a well established character for a genial and cordial disposition among the large colony of practical scientific labourers scattered all over the Peninsula, busy with the direction of its railway, canal, and mining enterprise. Routledge, who was stationed at Cordova, could not resist an Englishman's curiosity to look on the scene of strife and death about to be performed so near him, under the impulse of political passions to which, in his capacity of an alien, he was a perfect stranger. He presently, however, became weary of his inactive position as a spectator. Prompted by his humane instincts, he soon saw men dropping here and there in the foremost ranks, and writhing on the ground between life and death, that he rushed forward from his safe shelter, and, plunging into the thickest of the *melee*, began his work as an ambulance man, lifting up the wounded in his stalwart arms, and conveying them, with the case of a nurse carrying an infant, to the stretchers that were waiting to receive them in the rear. Again and again, with an activity to which charity seemed to lend wings, and with as great an intrepidity as if fate had given him a charmed life—again and again did the tall Englishman, unarmed and in plain clothes, plunge into the fight, calm and collected in the midst of all the fury and anguish about him, yet warming up in his task, and redoubling his efforts as success attended them, with the utmost impartiality, bestowing his attention alike upon friend and foe, and by his example firing the zeal and studying the nerve of the ambulance corps, of which he voluntarily constituted himself the forlorn hope. He was thus under fire during the whole action; and when the day was won Marshal Serrano, who was also lavish of his person, and often met the Englishman as this latter went back and forward on his generous errand—Marshal Serrano, himself a brave man, and of lofty, chivalrous impulses, went up to him, and, embracing him, decorated him with the Order of Isabella the Catholic. Routledge's task was, however, only beginning. Throughout the night, in the midst of the confusion unavoidable in an army more or less disorganized at the close of a general engagement, he was at his place at the head of the locomotive department, and fitted out and hurried on train after train, till all the wounded that could bear the journey were safely housed in the hospitals of Cordova.

Routledge was a plain man, fired with no warlike ambition, under none of that "obligation" which "nobility" is said to involve. He was on the spot, in discharge of a duty assigned to him as a station-master at Alcolea. He went a little out of his way for a stroke of good work—that is all. His business was to convey the wounded to the rear. He just sallied out to "pick them up here and there where they lay—that is all." Such is the account he himself gives of the transaction. That is all, so far as he is concerned. Were it not for some of his brother engineers who are among my most valued friends in Madrid, the noble deeds performed by Routledge on the 28th of September, might, perhaps, never have come to the knowledge of his countrymen. It is certainly not the hero himself that would have blown his own trumpet. He simply pocketed "the bauble" which the commander-in-chief bestowed upon him, and if he thought a little better of himself for having displayed both warm charity and cool courage on the occasion, he at all events did not tell. I wish to Heaven it were in my power to tell, and to tell with some effect, in his stead. I wish I had the vigour and fire and the clarion-like strain of good bluff Burger in his "Lied vom braven Mann," for amid so many English idling abroad, some of them astonishing the world by their oddity, some provoking it by their arrogance, it is consoling to fall in now and then with those who, like Routledge, redeem their countrymen's name from obloquy, and give a practical demonstration that it is by some hating better than by mere haughtiness or eccentricity that the English claim distinction among their fellow-men."

Don Carlos arrived on Sunday in Paris, and took up his residence in Rue Lafayette. The motive of his presence in this capital is not as yet declared, but it is not difficult to guess that this young prince would gladly induce the French Government to support his candidature to his cousin's vacant throne.

By a decree of the Junta all Madrid workmen can have employment at the rate of 2f. a day. The first work given to them is the demolition of the St. Martin Convent, and as there are fourteen of these religious houses especially obnoxious to the Madrid populace, it is likely the national workmen will have employment for some time to come. A suggestion made by one of your contemporaries, in a practical but somewhat irreverent spirit, that the jewelled diadem which decorates the plaster of Paris heads of the Virgin of Atocha should be sold and the money given to the starving poor, has created a perfect frenzy of religious horror in the Legitimist salons of the Faubourg St. Germain. An article in the *Univers*, it is rumoured, will forthwith appear expressive of the just indignation felt by every true son and daughter of Mother Church.

Le *Gaulois* publishes in large type the following letter from General Prim to its editors, M.M. de Pena and Tache, of which I give you a translation:—

Gentlemen,—I am as much honoured as touched by the sympathy contained in the letter you forwarded to me through M. de Miranda. I consider it as addressed more to the gratitude of the liberal spirit of my country than to myself. Spain owes much to the French press in general, and to the *Gaulois* in particular, which undertook to demonstrate to Europe the justice of its revolution. I am happy to transmit my cordial thanks, in my name as well as in that of the principles I represent, for your powerful support. The revolution followed its even course, and I am convinced that you will do it the justice to admit that it has been a model of moderation. One perceives that it is the work of a noble, generous, and chivalrous people, who feel sure of their own strength, and disdain to take mean revenge on their former persecutors. I know that a small portion of the Parisian press has echoed a certain feeling of impatience that we have not advanced with sufficient rapidity. I am surprised at the weakness of their judgment, and I beg of you, gentlemen, to rectify it. What! you accuse a revolution which only took eight days, of slowness, and which has already accomplished what ours has! Is it a trifling work to overthrow a dynasty which has existed 300 years, and to establish a Government in eight days? In one word, gentlemen, since you have well deserved that your paper be styled *Le Moniteur de la Revolution*, reply to these insinuations, and add that now we are constituted, we shall make no delay in consolidating the situation on the basis given in our programme. You are cognisant of it. We hope that, with the aid of the Constituent Assembly, which will presently be convoked, we shall soon arrive at carrying it out. We shall then have attained the *ideal politique* of contemporary Spain—that is, a real constitutional monarchy, established on the broadest liberal basis consistent with this form of government.—Receive, gentlemen, with the expression of my gratitude, the assurances of my high consideration.

J. PRIM.

The annual athletic sports at Westminster School were held on Wednesday and Thursday at Vincent-square, commencing on Wednesday with the mile race at one o'clock, and on Thursday at twelve o'clock.

GRAY or faded hair restored to the original colour by F. E. SIMEON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADVT.]

## COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppe and Mr. Haig, went shooting in Windsor-park on Monday.

The Princess of Wales drove out, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince John of Glücksburg went to the Princess's Theatre in the evening.

The Lord Chancellor, who is staying at Belmont House, near Barnet, will receive the Lord Mayor Elect, Alderman J. C. Lawrence, and the members of the corporation of the city of London, on the 2nd proximo, at Cromwell Houses.

The Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, will shortly resume his official duties, his health being considerably improved. The right hon. gentleman is expected home shortly from the Continent.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal family are all in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The *Moniteur* says that the Princess Royal will shortly leave the Grand Duchy of Baden for England. The Prince Royal, who is now at Baden, will return direct to Berlin with the King about the 20th inst., the period of the autumnal *grandes chasses* in Silesia.

THE LATE ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW.—The two trowels with which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the University of Glasgow were manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson, under the direction of the architect, Mr. G. G. Scott. They are both beautiful specimens of silver and goldsmith's work. That for the Prince has a carved ivory handle, enriched with heavy gold cords, at the top of which is placed the coronet of his royal highness in gold and enamel, and jewelled with precious stones. In the centre of the handle is the Garter in enamel, also the monogram of the Prince—A.E. On the ferrule is placed the Prince of Wales' plume, coronet, and motto, "Ich dien." Supporting this are the arms of the university, with the national emblem, the thistle, and the motto, "Resurgat in gloria," executed in variegated gold and enamel. The blade is of silver, parcel gilt. On the front is the inscription, "Presented to his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the University of Glasgow, October 8, 1868." The reverse bears an elaborate engraved interior view of the grand hall of the university. The handle of the trowel for the Princess is of fine ivory, enriched with gold; on the top is the coronet of her royal highness, beneath which is a border medallion of turquoise, with the monogram A, in pink coral on white enamelled ground, thus forming the Danish colours. The ferrule is enriched with the plume, coronet, and motto of her royal highness, and the arms of the university, with motto, thistle, &c., all of which are enamelled in natural colours. The blade is decorated with ornaments of the period of Queen Anne, and the reverse bears a finely engraved view of the exterior of the university. The mallet, square plummet, &c., are beautiful pieces of work, and are ornamented with the plume, coronet, and monogram of their royal highnesses, and also bear an inscription.

OCT. 12.—The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday in the parish church of Crathie, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, the Prince and Princess of Teck, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Rev. Norman M'Leod, chaplain to her Majesty, officiated.

THE Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew, on Tuesday.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince John of Glücksburg, went to the Holborn Theatre in the evening.

THE Queen of Holland will leave the Hague on the 20th inst., on a visit to England. Her Majesty intends to stay some weeks at Torquay for the benefit of her health.

## BRIDGE OF ALCANTARA.

THIS Bridge crosses the Tagus, and was originally built by the Romans in the reign of Trajan. It was of granite, 577 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth; the span of the two centre arches 110 feet, and its height 175 feet. It was nearly destroyed by the British (owing to a mistake of military orders) in 1809. It has since been restored.

LADY EDITH HASTINGS has purchased the reversion to the Marquis of Hastings's extensive estates in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, including Donnington Park.

THE body of a well-dressed man was found floating in the sea at Spithead on Monday. The facts that the pockets of the dead man had been rifled, and that a large stone was tied to one of his legs, lead to the conclusion that he had been murdered.

THE SAW-GRINDERS' UNION.—The *Sheffield Independent* points out that the letter of Mr. W. Clulow, affecting to correct a statement made by a contemporary respecting the Saw-Grinders' Union, is, in point of fact, a misrepresentation, instead of a correction. Mr. Clulow asserts that the Saw and Jobbing Grinders' Union is an entirely different body from the Saw-Grinders' Union. This is not true. The society is the same, the only difference being that the Jobbing Grinders have been added to it.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT LEAMINGTON.—At a late hour on Monday night, what is supposed to have been a barbarous murder was discovered at Leamington. A man named Isaac Edwin Court, watchmaker, living in Satchwell-street, had been missed by the neighbours since Friday last, and his wife represented that he had absconded, and that he had written to several of his friends in Birmingham, but could not learn anything respecting him. Shortly before midnight on Monday Inspector Hodswill, of the Leamington police, went to the house, when Mrs. Court made a similar statement to him respecting the disappearance of her husband. Hodswill, however, examined the premises, and at the bottom of the cellar stairs he found the deceased, with his skull smashed in and quite dead and cold. On Thursday last the deceased and his wife were heard quarrelling, when she knocked him down. The following day a neighbour heard a heavy fall, as of some one falling down-stairs. On Sunday, Mrs. Maddox, the wife of a person residing in the same street, was in the house, and went into several of the rooms, but Mrs. Court would not allow her to go into the cellar, the door leading to which opens out of a passage into the kitchen. The deceased is thirty-five years of age, and his wife is about the same age. Her name is Laura Court, and she is in custody whilst the circumstances connected with the case are under investigation.

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—Health by J. Barry's delicious Revalents Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rouen, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Gazette. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. [ADVT.]

## FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

## PORTUGAL.

It is again reported here that the Duke de Montpensier has written to the Emperor Napoleon stating that he will not accept the Spanish crown, even if it were offered to him. The authorities are fortifying several forts in the neighbourhood of Lisbon. The health of the Queen causes great uneasiness to the court physicians. Her Majesty suffers considerably from nervousness and a tendency to hysteria. The Lisbon journals state that the Treasury is fully prepared to meet the heavy bills representing a portion of the floating debt which falls due this month. The following proclamation has been posted on several street corners, and circulated among the people. The Government, however, has taken no notice of it, and treats it with indifference and contempt:

"Portuguese!—At last the cry of liberty has sounded in the name of Spain. Let our cry be, Long live Liberty! The union of Spain and Portugal is the happiness of the two countries. Let us shout with all our strength, 'Long live the Iberian Union! Long live Don Luis the First, as ruler of the two united countries! Portuguese! let us put aside stupid prejudices.' Portuguese and Spaniards! We are brothers by religion, by customs, by language, and above all, through being acted upon by the same love of liberty. Portuguese! Let us not miss an opportunity offered to us by Providence to become greater by establishing one nation which would be the envy of the world, since it would be able to give laws to all and receive none from others. Portuguese! Long live the Iberian Union! Believe the words of free men, who have watched over the greatness of their country and the happiness of their fellow-countrymen. Portuguese! Among free men none are strangers. All of them are brothers. Long live the Iberian Union."

## TURKEY.

FRANCE has protested against any interference by the Porte in the affairs of Roumania.

Intelligence received from Candia asserts that, in answer to the request of the insurrectionary government that the island should be placed under British protection, the British consul had stated, by order of his government, that England did not recognise the existence of either an insurrection or a provisional government in Candia.

A letter from Constantinople, which appears to emanate from a reliable source, represents the conspiracy in Turkey to be of a far more formidable character than was heretofore imagined. It is declared that the conspirators had ramifications in all the provinces, and in all classes of society, and their projects were combined with plans for an insurrection in Bulgaria and Epirus. It appears that the Ottoman police have displayed more than ordinary activity in their domiciliary visits, and in seizing suspected persons. No fewer than 500 arrests have been made at Soutari, (on the right bank of the Bosphorus), and a considerable depot of arms has been discovered. Amongst the prisoners are many Russians and Greeks, whilst the number of Turks is relatively few; and the direction of the conspiracy is evidently undertaken by foreigners. The object of the movement was to provoke throughout the empire, by the overturning of the central government, such a state of anarchy as to render the suppression of the insurrection impossible, which was to break out simultaneously in the provinces. It is thought that the Turks have been only partly admitted into the plans of the insurgents, whose chiefs have only made use of them in their enterprise for the purpose of imparting to it a more general character, and to avert an explosion of Mussulman fanaticism. The movement was one directed against the very existence of Turkey, and elaborated by foreigners. This much is now very clear. Thus all the suspicions which have fallen upon the party known as Young Turkey, and upon their chief, Mustapha Fazil, fall to the ground. The tribunal by which the conspirators are to be tried is composed of the Minister of Police, the President of the Criminal Court, and an aid-de-camp of the Sultan, who represents the sovereign. The ambassadors of Russia and Greece demanded that the subjects of their respective countries should be tried by a mixed commission, consisting of delegates from their embassies, and Turkish judges. But the Porte replied by a direct refusal, and the ambassadors have consequently been obliged to abandon their *protégés* to the sad fate that awaits them. The police have seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition at Smyrna and Beyrouth, from which it is inferred that an insurrection was preparing in Syria and Lebanon. Amongst the persons arrested here, as elsewhere, are many foreigners, in their number being included the famous Irish adventurer, Hasson Bey, otherwise Colonel O'Reilly, who appears to have constituted himself the head of the insurrection. The news from the provinces, generally speaking, and from Bulgaria in particular, is not of much importance. At Constantinople the retirement of Fuad Pacha is the general topic of conversation. The ambassador of the Sublime Port at Vienna, Haydar Effendi, has just arrived in the capital, and it seems likely he will be appointed minister of foreign affairs. The latest intelligence of moment that I can gather from the best sources is to the effect that considerable reinforcements are daily despatched to Varna and Routhouk; that the entrance to the Bosphorus is being fortified; and that two new monitors are being armed and equipped in all haste from the arsenals at Tophane.

Independently of the troubles which have arisen in Turkey, and with which the sovereign and his government alone have to deal, there are certain dark spots on the political horizon indicating that before long, possibly in a few days, the interminable source of uneasiness and controversy known as the "Eastern question" will engage the serious attention of Europe. The *Constitutionnel* has sounded the note of alarm in this direction, and we have seen what immediate effect it had upon the Bourse. Roumania is the point of departure. The diplomatic agent of the Principalities at Paris, M. Cretzalesco, lately took his departure for Bucharest. According to the *Standard* he conveyed to his government very unequivocal proofs of the kindly disposition of the guaranteeing powers—especially of France—towards Roumania; that journal adding that France would not for a moment encourage Turkey in the malevolent feelings with which she appeared to be actuated with regard to the government of Bucharest. The salient point in the article of the *Constitutionnel* is this:—"We suppose that M. Cretzalesco is too desirous of correctly informing the Roumanian cabinet, and that he is himself too well instructed, to allow M. Bratiano to believe that the Emperor's government is in the least degree satisfied with the line of policy imposed by that minister on the country for which France does in fact profess a veritable interest." Other passages there are which point with sufficient clearness to the manifest disapprobation of France of the views and conduct of Turkey with regard to Roumania. But the situation which has induced this official declaration is by no means new. It is long since the first disagreement arose between the Principalities and the Divan—since Roumania accused the Porte of dreams of recovering possession of her lost provinces, and since the Porte, in return, accused Roumania of labouring to excite a Bulgarian insurrection, and thus to lead to the dismemberment of Turkey. But these dissensions have certainly increased in intensity during the past year, which Russia, no doubt, hopes to see carried to the last degree of bitterness. It is quite possible that for a time, at all events, the calm, but firm interposition of France will have the effect of throwing oil on these troubled waters, of which perturbation there is more than enough elsewhere to occupy the most serious attention of the governments of Europe.

## INDIES.

THERE is once more a little war in India which the Commander-in-chief with his customary self-will rashness wishes to make a big one. Fortunately Sir J. Lawrence is still viceroy.

A difference of opinion has arisen between Sir Wm. Mansfield and the Governor-General on the subject of the frontier campaign. Sir John thinks that a small force is all that will be required, whilst the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the present is the best time for giving a severe and permanent lesson to all of our troublesome neighbours. He therefore proposes that a large army be sent to the frontier in order to stamp out once and for ever the seeds of disturbance, and to over-awe the hill people by an exhibition of our strength, determination, and numbers.

The Hassanzais have fled across the Black Mountain, but there is some reason to hope they will not be able to cross the Indus, which is unusually full, before General Wilde's army overtakes them. The Agror Chiefs in our own territory have made their humble submission. The Khan of Agror is, the above journal believes, on his way down country as a political prisoner.

The *Calcutta Englishman* reports that General Wilde had been occupied in organising his forces. The troops were distributed on a line extending from Ogah 32 miles north of Abbottabad had to Harrapore, some miles to the south of that station. All the public offices at Abbottabad had been taken up for hospitals. Large quantities of stores were being massed at Rawal Pindie. A forward movement was expected to take place about the 10th September. The enemy had kept quiet, but were fortifying some of the passes.

The *Bombay Gazette*, says the advance of the Panjab Frontier Force to the Black Mountain was expected to commence about the 20 or 25th of September. The strength of the force so engaged would be about 6,500.

## AMERICA.

PERSONS and property are perfectly safe in all the States of the American Union, except Texas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Arkansas. In those States a bitter political feud is progressing as to whether the black man shall have the privilege of voting as well as the white man. All these States will be as tranquil as the others after the 2nd day of November, which is the day of election for President and Vice-President of the United States. The Liberal party in America, which are for equal rights to all men, whether their skins are black or white, will carry the day as sure as God reigns. Education is better provided for in the United States than in any other country in the world. Every State has the control of all the educational interest within her borders, and the Government grants aid to each State respectively. Government lands are submerged into townships six miles square, and divided into sections one mile square, each section containing 640 acres of land, so that a township contains 36 sections, and the Government gives to each State every 16th and 36th sections for school purposes. She also gives 32 sections for seminary purposes, and 72,000 acres for agricultural and military schools. The income of this beneficence, together with a small tax raised upon all property made taxable, is sufficient to maintain free Schools in every State for all between the age of four and twenty one years, and those schools are open to all, rich and poor.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE Potchefstroom gold-digging party have returned from Macen's country with their first load of quartz and gold dust. Several companies of intending diggers have passed through the Transvaal on their way up. The report that gold had been found in Natal needs confirmation. Some very minute particles were obtained by washing, but no extensive deposit had been discovered. The cape Commission has not yet left. Another diamond has been recovered from the Orange River district.

Parliament was prorogued on the 2nd instant, in a speech from his Excellency the Governor, which has made a favourable impression. His Excellency affirmed his personal adherence to the policy of border annexation, and his conviction that the measures which severed the European communities beyond the Orange River from the colony were founded in error.

The Legislative Council of Natal have passed resolutions commanding the annexation of Basutoland, and further expressing the view that British rule should be extended to the Orange Free State.

The weather has been more favourable since the last steamer left. Fine rains have fallen throughout the country, and harvest prospects are considered good.

## THE EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ADDITIONAL intelligence from the scenes of the late earthquake has been received. It is stated that in Quic the stench arising from the unburied bodies was horrible. Pillaging was going on in Arica and Arequipa, Peru. The artillery battalion at Arica were at enmity with the people, who had accused them of robbery. The stores of the United States steamer Waterloo were being distributed to the needy in Arica. Shocks had been felt as late as August 29. It is stated that some people were still being dug out of the ruins alive.

In Ecuador alone it is now stated the list of killed amounts to 40,000. In Peru the dead were yet hidden under the ruins of houses in many instances, and a stench infested the air which it was thought would produce a pestilence. A band of robbers were roaming through the ruins robbing every one who had anything left. A meeting of the leading citizens of San Francisco was held on the 28th of September to devise means to aid the suffering people from the late earthquake, and a committee had been appointed to collect funds.

THE feeling of hostility to a forced union with the Dominion continues in New Brunswick, and is extending to Nova Scotia. Persons who know the British North American colonies believe that all the maritime provinces will eventually secede from the union with Canada. Meanwhile there are other grounds of dissatisfaction with the mother country. The *St. John's Telegraph*, speaking of the Colonial Secretary's despatch announcing the disallowance of the bill to reduce the Governor-General's salary, says: "There is nothing surer under the sun than that the Duke of Buckingham's despatch will not be accepted by Parliament in the stead of a Dominion legislation. The opinion of one man or half a dozen men in England, given to sustain the sadding of an outrageously extravagant salary on the people of the Dominion, will not quietly be received in the place of the legislative action of those who lawfully represent the aggrieved tax-payers—who understand their means, their circumstances, and their wishes—who see the country already saddled with every description of taxation; offices and officials multiplied on every hand, and money squandered on sinecures or frittered away to maintain the 'dignity' of some great magnate. When parliament meets, it will find its honour, as well as the determination of the electors, will require that it vindicate its action, and claim for itself the right to regulate the salaries which the people pay. And we may safely predict that the attempt to snub Parliament, and limit its powers, will only have the effect of pushing on the work of retrenchment more vigorously than ever."

ADVICES from St. Domingo report that Orgando, the revolutionary leader, was within three miles of Azua. General Cobral was with him. It was reported that Baez was to guarantee the Alta Vela guano and the Samana coal for an English loan. He continued to open and examine all the mails, and is said to have forced the British Consul to open his mail in order to search for revolutionary documents.

FROM Hayti we learn that there had been an engagement between the government troops and the revolutionists at Hoit du Casse, in which the Cacos, under General Nord, were defeated with the loss of one piece of cannon and several killed and wounded, among whom was General Gobert. Petit Gonave was still in the hands of the government, and no doubts were entertained of the loyalty of the people. Jacmel continued under the revolutionists, but was hard pressed on every side by the government troops. A great battle was expected to be fought at the Casse on the 1st of Sept., but the arrival of the Caravelle that day affected the government plan of operations, and it was expected the engagement would take place the day after the steamer left. General Alexis, who had formerly been one of the staunch supporters of Sainave, but recently expatriated by the president, returned to St. Marc, and was appointed to take command of Hoit du Casse by General Nissage.

The Emperor will leave Biarritz this day.

The *Semaine Financière* asserts that the Emperor Napoleon's attention is much occupied by the uneasy feeling weighing upon business affairs, and that he has resolved to put forth the idea of an European disarmament by means of peace and diplomacy, instead as a consequence of war.

The *New York Times* states that another Indian fight is probable on the plains. Six hundred Indians had crossed the Pacific near Monument, Kansas, and it was thought they were preparing to make an attack on all the stations along the route. The citizens were armed, and the troops ready for any emergency.

ANOTHER duel is spoken of in Paris as having taken place between an Englishman and a Gaul who had insulted the British flag. The Frenchman fired first and missed. Adelbert Jones fired in the air, and honour was satisfied.

AVENGING AN INSULT.—At the funeral of a rich Jew in Vienna, a young man insulted a young Jewess, who, having related the occurrence on her return home to her brother, the latter seized a poniard and went and killed the aggressor. He has been arrested.

SUICIDE OF A PRIEST.—The parish priest of Lens, in Belgium, did not make his appearance at his church last Sunday in time to perform mass. His clerk went to his house to fetch him, and found him hanging from a nail in his own bedroom.

THE only gap recently existing in the circular railway round Paris, at the Batignolles, has now disappeared, and the line is complete without break. This is one of the most admirable engineering works executed in Paris during the last twenty years. The railway crosses the Seine at two places, on bridges of solid construction; it passes through seven or eight tunnels and several cuttings, and over considerable embankments.

ABOUT a dozen rabbits were let loose in Barwon Park, belonging to a gentleman named Austin, in South Australia, some few years ago, and recently, in one year, 15,000 rabbits were killed on the estate. The partridges let loose failed to increase in numbers. The pheasants multiplied very slightly owing to a want of cover. Hares likewise did not do well; they do not appear to like the native grasses. The rabbits are not only very numerous, but very large.

SUICIDES IN PARIS.—A young gentleman of eleven committed suicide a few days since in the Rue des Cascades, Paris. He had behaved badly, and his mother locked him up. On going to release him she found him hanging from the bedpost. Medical aid was called in, but proved ineffectual to restore him to life.—A widow named Mare, who, with two young children, was in very straitened circumstances, hanged herself a few days since in her room in the Rue de la Corderie, in despair of not being able to pay her rent.—Another suicide is reported: A man of forty-two, Jean Mariotte, living in the Rue des Dames, hanged himself in his cellar on Friday week.

M. A. Papadaki, member of the General Assembly of the Cretans, writes to us in correction of the telegraphic reports from the East, that the Cretans, in their letter to her Majesty Queen Victoria, did not ask for a British protectorate, but for assistance to enable them to unite their country with the kingdom of Greece.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Honolulu advises to September 5 have been received at San Francisco. The reported sinking of the south-eastern shore of Hawaii is confirmed. The same occurrence was observed at Port Hilo. The subsidence at Hawaii in some places was from three to four and in others from six to seven feet, while at Hilo the greatest subsidence noticed was eight inches. In Hilo, Pura, and Kranfroll, one to five earthquakes occurred daily. Considerable smoke was arising from Kilinan, though but little fire was visible. Oscillations of the sea at Hilo, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of Aug 1st, were remarkable. For three days the sea rose and fell from three to four feet once every ten minutes.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Reverdy Johnson has arrived in England at a time when even Ministers of State are believed to be capable of making holiday, he has already practically disposed of one of the questions which have been agitated between the two countries. We believe we are justified in stating that a protocol has already been signed on behalf of both Governments, containing the basis of a final settlement of the question of naturalization. The agreement came to between the respective Ministers of State has yet to be communicated to, and adopted by, the two legislatures and governments, but we believe it will be found to allay the susceptibilities of Americans without in any way betraying the privileges of Englishmen.

A SPORTSMAN SURPRISED.—The *Figaro* publishes an account of a practical joke which, unlike most practical jokes, has the merit of being amusing. An enthusiastic sportsman went to breakfast given in sign of the commencement of the shooting season. The talk was of game, when suddenly in rushed a servant exclaiming to the host that a hare had been seen moving about on the lawn. Out went the enthusiastic sportsman, gun in hand, fired at the hare and missed him. The hare, scratching his nose, stood up on his hind legs, presented a horse pistol at the enthusiastic sportsman, and fired in return. No one was hurt; but the enthusiastic sportsman was naturally astounded, until at last it was explained to him that the hare was a performing animal which had been hired from a neighbouring show. The sportsman's charge had of course, been tampered with by the confidential servant.

A DUEL with sword was fought a few days ago in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, between a student named Boyron and an ex-naval officer, M. Lullier. It seems that on the previous Thursday M. Lullier dined at a restaurant at a table adjoining one at which M. Boyron was sitting in company with a lady. M. Boyron considered that M. Lullier stared too persistently at his companion and an angry discussion arose between them, which ended in a blow from the officer. They exchanged cards, and a duel was at once arranged. M. Lullier arrived on the ground alone, his seconds having missed the train; but this caused no delay. Of two swords brought by the student the officer took one. Offering a cigar to his adversary, and lighting one himself, M. Lullier put himself in *garde*, telling M. Boyron that he would give him ten minutes to touch him. The combat lasted, in fact, ten minutes without any result. "Where should you like me to touch you, monsieur?" said the officer; and no reply being made, he exclaimed "one-two," and by a straight thrust which M. Boyron could not parry, pierced the latter full in the chest. A surgeon who had been brought to the spot by M. Boyron at once attended to him, and he was taken back to Paris in an alarming state, although the doctor thought the wound would not be mortal.

IN consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eightpence per lb. cheaper. Every genuine packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[ADVE.]

## GENERAL PRIM.

GENERAL PRIM is the best General in Spain, not excepting Espartero, by whom he is alone surpassed in political moderation and humanity, and by whom he is alone equalled for love of country and love of freedom. He is a man of remarkably small stature, being scarcely as tall as the Great Napoleon. His countenance is handsome, and his eyes capable of great intensity of expression when lighted up by any excitement. Like the O'Donnell and Flinter, he is of Irish extraction, his family having settled in Spain soon after the treaty of Limerick. He entered the army at an early age and soon distinguished himself as a scientific and zealous officer. On all occasions he has shown great partiality for the British, and is now desirous that the throne of Spain should be offered to the Duke of Edinburgh. His name was not much known in England until the Crimean war, when he served with the Turkish army on the Danube. He afterwards commanded the Spanish forces in the allied invasion of Mexico. When it became evident that the Emperor of the French intended to act towards Mexico contrary to his previous protestations, the English withdrew from the expedition; and Prim energetically protesting against the deceit and treachery which Napoleon had practised towards his country, followed the example of the English in refusing to co-operate with the French army. This was, no doubt, what the Emperor expected and wished; he desired the countenance and co-operation of England and Spain in undertaking the expedition, and their ultimate withdrawal that he might prosecute it alone for his own purposes.

Since that time Prim has taken an active part in all the movements in Spain for political liberty. A former revolt led by him failed, as he was forsaken by many military men who promised to act with him but had not the courage; in the present revolution he found a more resolute spirit in his companions in arms and in the people. General Prim, the hero of the day, was born at Rens, in Catalonia, in 1811, and made his first campaign in the civil war which followed the accession of Queen Isabella to the throne.

## SPANISH SOLDIERS OF THE LINE.

THERE is not much variety of uniform in the Spanish army, as faithfully displayed in the illustration. The troops consist of fine-looking, athletic men, but their reputation for courage and discipline have long been at a low ebb. This was chiefly the fault of their officers, who, as a body, are conceited and incapable, without honour, morality, or enterprise.

## THE EX-QUEEN-MOTHER CHRISTINA.

THE likeness of the Ex-Queen Mother of Spain is a very faithful representation of her. For the purpose of explaining her position and relation to Spain, we will give a brief sketch of the events of that country since British arms conquered its independence.

The Cortes of Cadiz in 1812 drew up, under the protection of Wellington's army, a Constitution of the most democratic kind, under which, amongst other things, every 75,000 Spaniards were to have a representative, and the Inquisition was abolished. This Constitution was set aside by Ferdinand in 1814, and his reign (with the assistance of French intervention against the Liberals who revolted in 1820) lasted till 1833, when Isabella II. succeeded

him under the provisions of a pragmatic sanction, which gave her the right of succession in the place of her uncle, Don Carlos. As the young Queen was at her accession just a fortnight over three years old, the power was in the hands of her mother, Christina. Under the advice of Martinez de la Rosa, she granted a sort of Constitution called the Estatuto Real, which considerably modified the despotic system maintained by Ferdinand, though it was far less democratic than the Constitution of 1812. It instituted, for one thing, a legislature with two houses, one of "Proceres," the other of "Procuradores." This

body, under the Ministry of Mendizabal, who came into power after several short Ministries, closed the monasteries, sold the lands of the regular clergy, and organized the National Guard. Mendizabal, however, was soon overthrown by Isturiz, who in his turn fell before a military outbreak at La Ganja, the result of which was that the Queen Mother was compelled to dismiss her Ministers and proclaim the Constitution of 1812. This led to the Constituent Cortes of 1837, which produced a Constitution less democratic than that of 1812, but more liberal than the Estatuto Real.

The Constitution of 1837 was followed at no very long interval by the suppression of the Carlist revolt, which had been in progress ever since the accession of the Queen, and there appeared to be a prospect of a period of peace. The settlement, however, did not last. The reactionary party was very powerful in the Cortes, and was backed by the Queen Mother, who, however, by a series of revolts and pronunciamientos, was overpowered, and forced to accept Espartero as the head of a new Government. Unable to endure this, she resigned the regency, and took refuge at Marseilles, upon which Espartero was chosen sole Regent by the Cortes on May 8, 1841. He was vehemently opposed not only by the Moderados, or Conservatives, but by the ultra-Democrats. At the same time his power was undermined by French intrigues, and in August, 1848, he found it necessary to take refuge in England.

The young Queen was shortly afterwards declared to have attained her majority at the ripe age of thirteen or fourteen, and after a variety of Ministerial changes of the usual kind, in which the principal parts were sustained by Olazaga and Gonzalez Bravo, Narvaez, the head of the Conservatives, came into power, and brought out in a short time the fourth Constitution since 1812, which is known as the Constitution of 1845. It was much less liberal than the Constitution of 1837, and therefore greatly less liberal than the Constitution of 1812. One of its articles enabled the Queen to marry without the consent of the Cortes, and her marriage accordingly took place on October 10, 1846. The intrigues connected with this marriage caused the rise and fall of many ministries in the course of a very few years. One of them was in office for twenty-four hours only. Narvaez was the principal figure in most, or at least in several, of them. He, with Sartorius, was in power in February, 1848; but he fell at length before Bravo Murillo, who tried to remodel the Constitution in a reactionary Concordat with the Pope, made in 1852.

The two following years were filled with intrigues, ministerial changes, and revolts, until at last, in July, 1854, a new revolution took place, and another constituent Cortes was summoned, which met in November. This body, like its predecessor, made a Constitution, and carried a variety of liberal measures, but its Constitution was never promulgated, and in 1856 it was dissolved by O'Donnell. O'Donnell maintained his power with different vicissitudes and a variety of changes down to the beginning of 1863, when he was displaced. He was succeeded, after one or two short ministries, by Narvaez, who, in his turn, held power till June, 1865, when O'Donnell once more supplanted him. From 1865 to the present time the usual course of events continued, the most prominent events being the military insurrection which took place at Madrid in June, 1866, and the popular rising which occurred in the



GENERAL PRIM, MINISTER OF WAR OF SPAIN.



SPANISH SOLDIERS OF THE LINE.

August of last year, each of which was occasioned by the reactionary measures of the Court. After repeated abortive attempts at revolution, the revolution came at last in the shape we now see it, a more complete shape undoubtedly than any in which it has appeared in Spain in the course of the present generation. The present crisis may be regarded as the third bankruptcy, so to speak, of power since 1833. The first was the exile of Christina and the regency of Espartero in 1841, and the second took place when the Constituent Cortes were assembled in 1854, with the object (amongst other things) of deciding whether it was possible to go on with the Bourbons any longer. The question has now arisen for the third time, and may be regarded as having to a great extent practically answered itself.

The annual dotation to the royal family having hitherto been £458,500 apportioned as follows:—The Queen, £40,000; her husband, £24,000; her son Alfonso, £24,500; her daughter Isabel (the Countess Girgenti), £20,000; her sister, Donna Maria Luisa, £20,000; and her mother, Queen Christina, £30,000.

Christina now resides in a villa near Havre, where she offered her daughter hospitality. Isabella prefers the old palace of Henry IV. at Pau.

#### SPANISH CORTES.

THE sketch of recent Spanish history in connection with the portrait of the ex-Queen Mother will sufficiently explain the character of the Cortes. It may be added, that the Spanish Cortes has won the reputation of gravity and decorum in the deliberation of public affairs, and always possessed the respect and confidence of the people. Ferdinand, Christina, and Isabel, so often violated its independence, that it rarely had an opportunity of rendering service to the State.

#### STRANGE ELOPEMENT IN WEST SUSSEX.

The following is copied from a Lewes paper:—Considerable excitement has been created in West Sussex by the report that a clergyman's daughter, an only child, had eloped with her father's coachman. The report, however, proves to be too true; and from what we can learn, the facts are these:—About two years since the clergyman in question, "through the death of an old servant," engaged a young man as coachman, and to accompany

his daughter when out on horseback as groom. Time ran on, and before many months had expired, it was generally observed that

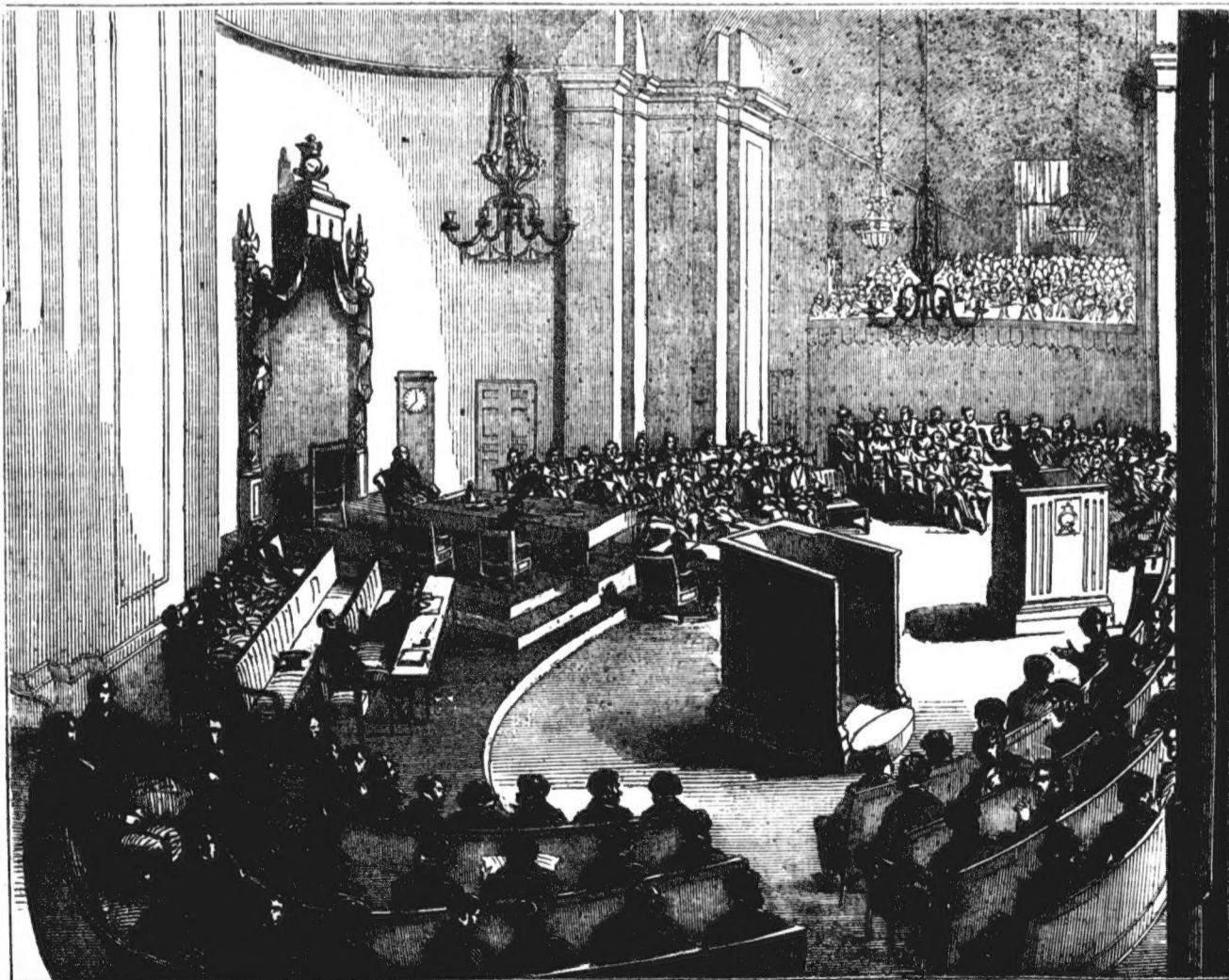
when out riding, the coachman, instead of taking his proper place, a few yards behind the young lady, was always by her side, chatting in a most familiar manner. Things went on in this way for several months, till at last it began to be noticed that the

DR. W. B. HERAPATH, the well-known analytical chemist, died on Monday night, at his residence, Old Market-street, Bristol. He was a man of high attainments, and like his father, the late Mr. W. Herapath, was celebrated for his analytical skill. The deceased was forty-six years of age, and the cause of death was jaundice.



THE EX QUEEN MOTHER OF SPAIN.

young lady's visits to the stables were not, like the angel's, 'few and far between.' The familiarity carried on between her and the coachman excited remark, and the latter one fine morning received notice from his master that after a certain time his services would no longer be required. The man left, and obtained a situation at —, a small village near —, as coachman, &c., in a gentleman's family. All went on very well, apparently, till about a fortnight since, when the young lady left her parent's house on a supposed visit to London. Instead of proceeding there, it appears she found her way to —, and before many hours had passed away from the time of her leaving home, she was married by special licence at — church to her father's late coachman. After the ceremony was performed, she left the village and proceeded home, and on the following morning (Sunday) she took her seat as usual at the harmonium in her father's church, just as if nothing out of the usual way had occurred. However, before the day was gone the truth came out, the news spread like wildfire in the village and neighbourhood, and created the greatest excitement, for the young lady was not only respected but beloved by all who knew her. She is highly accomplished and ladylike in the extreme, and what is more, is, or will be, possessed of £50,000. Her age is twenty-seven. The most extraordinary part of the affair is that the bridegroom is nothing out of the usual way in appearance. As a description of him, we should say he has the appearance of what is commonly called 'horsey' a thorough coachman to look at, stands about five feet nine or ten inches high, full red face, with no whisker, and no address whatever. He is well-known in the neighbourhood of this town. His father is a hawker of earthenware, and the mother is in the habit of going out charring. Much sympathy is felt for the rev. gentleman and his wife, who are universally respected."



INTERIOR OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

## THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—King O' Scots. Phelps. PRINCESS'S.—After Dark. Seven. ADELPHI.—Monte Christo. Mr. Fechter. (Next week.) LYCEUM.—The Rightful Heir. STRAND.—Sisterly Service—The Field of the Cloth of Gold—Marriage at Any Price. Half-past Seven. NEW QUEEN'S.—The Lancashire Lass. Seven. ROYALTY.—Richard III.: An Old Dickey with a New Front and Farces. PRINCE OF WALES.—Atchi and Society. NEW HOLBORN.—Blow for Blow and Farces. ASTLEY'S.—Siege of Magdala. SURREY.—Land Rats and Water Rats. ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—Equestrianism, &c. Ora. Eight. BRITANNIA.—Various Dramas. CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight. POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten. MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten. ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

## THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum; Fife House; Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnaean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

## The Illustrated Weekly News.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

## THE APPROACHING GENERAL ELECTION.

In the following places in Great Britain there will be contests:—Ayrshire, N., Ayrshire, S., Bath, Berks, Beverly, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bolton, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Buckingham, Buteshire, Cambridge, Carmarthenshire, Chelsea, Cheshire, Mid, Cheshire, E., Chichester, Chippenham, Clitheroe, Cockermouth, Denbighshire, Devon, E., Dorchester, Dover, Durham, Essex, N.E., Edinburgh county, Exeter, Grantham, Guildford, Haddingtonshire, Harwich, Haverfordwest, Ipswich, Kent, E., Kidderminster, Lancashire, N., Lancashire, N.E., Lancashire, S.E., Lichfield, Liverpool, Maldon, Manchester, Merionethshire, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Newport, Isle of Wight, Norfolk, N.E., Peeblesshire, Pembroke, Pontefract, St. Ives, Sandwich, Somerset, E., Southampton, Suffolk, E., Sunderland, Surrey, Mid, Tewkesbury, Truro, Wareham, Warrington, Warwick, N., West Riding, E., Whitehaven, Windsor, Woodstock, Worcester, W., York, Yorkshire, E.

In Ireland it is scarcely known yet how many seats will be contested. The general opinion is that there will, in the result, be a gain to the Liberals of six. We are not of that opinion; several seats in the north of Ireland will be gained through the great agitation which moves the Protestant population for the preservation of the Established Church. Bandon in the south is counted upon by the popular party, but the Protestants there are numerous, united, and influential, and the great power of the Earl of Bandon will be unscrupulously used on the Conservative side. That town has been always celebrated for its Protestant and Tory feeling since the reformation, although a Liberal was returned at the last general election. It was upon the gate of that town in Swift's time that the inscription was placed, "Protestants, Heathens, Jews, and Atheists, all are welcome here but Papists." Ireland must be put out of computation in the estimate of Liberal gains or losses in the coming election. She put forth her strength in the Liberal interest on the last occasion, and the relative strength of parties will remain the same.

How then is it likely to be in Great Britain? The *Nonconformist*, writing of both Great Britain and Ireland, reckons that even should the result of the contested seats be wholly in favour of the Tories the issue will be as follows:—

	Liberals.	Conservatives.
England	269	189
Wales	20	13
Scotland	51	9
Ireland	56	49
	396	260

The *Examiner* endorses this estimate as near the truth, but believes that Mr. Gladstone will have at his back 400 members at the opening of Parliament.

Of the contested seats there is every likelihood that the Liberals will gain 40, or about that number. If so, and we deduct the alleged probable gain of six in Ireland, the Liberals will number about 430 in the new Parliament, relying on the data upon which our contemporaries rest.

It is clear, then, that the policy proposed by the Liberal party must prevail, and that any factious opposition in the Commons, or throwing out of bills by the Lords, can do no more than protract the struggle.

It is obvious also that by no political legerdemain can Mr. Disraeli hold power longer than the time consumed by the usual formal preliminaries of actual business. The Liberals will at once elect their own speaker, to which, as it would be useless and impolitic for Mr. Disraeli to resist, no opposition will be made.

When the battle really begins, no "lateral reform," no "levelling up" or down, or sideways, or anyway; no ingenious dodges, no education of the squires, no use of the Queen's name, no trick of any kind will secure power to the Premier. He will be ingloriously expelled from office, and while the memory of his eloquence, parliamentary tact, and political courage will long remain, and no doubt be subjects for the page of history, he will leave no respect for his political honour or consistency on either side of the house or in the country.

One of the earliest discussions will take place upon the ballot. This, of course, the Conservatives will resist to a man, and upon it the Liberals will show more division than upon any other subject. We know not how far the *Hereford Times* is to be relied upon in the statement that Mr. Holden, one of the Liberal candidates for the West Riding has affirmed that "Mr. Gladstone has intimated his willingness to consider the question of the ballot."

If this be so, and that it secures his advocacy, we may count upon the Russell section of the Whigs going over with him, but the Palmerston Whigs will no doubt oppose the ballot with as much determination as the Tories.

Such a measure once carried, there would be few Conservatives returned even for the counties, and as a Parliamentary party of any influence they might be considered extinct.

Certainly the great events looming in the distance invite the attention of all thoughtful men to the election.

## THE METROPOLITAN CANDIDATES.—THE CITY.

As the City is next-door neighbour to Westminster, and the constituency the most important in the kingdom, it is suitable to call the attention of our readers to its electoral prospects.

The result of the registration has been most satisfactory, the Liberals have a large majority; but this will not enable them to return all their candidates unless there be capacity and concert in the management of the elections.

The Minority clause was virtually a partial disfranchisement of those who previously possessed the elective franchise. This was the view expressed in Mr. Morley's resolution at the recent meeting convened for the purpose of taking measures for the return of all the four Liberal candidates. The Minority clause deprived the citizens of a right held for 600 years. Every citizen had a vote for four members.

This privilege is now removed, and the new arrangement is such, as almost as a matter of course, to deprive the Liberal electors of one of their representatives.

We see no way of defeating the Tories in their purpose of returning one at least of their candidates at the next election; but by the City following the example of Birmingham. In that town the constituency is divided into sections, and each section votes for two Liberals out of the three in such combinations as to secure a majority for all upon the total poll. By this method only can the Liberals hope to succeed in defiance of the Minority clause. In Manchester this plan is also followed, and both there and in Birmingham, especially in the latter, the organisation is perfect and spontaneous.

Baron Rothschild's long absence from public affairs damaged his claims, and it was the purpose of many Liberal electors not to vote for him; but it is known that the Jews, who are numerous and influential in the City, would in that case have plumped for him. Such a course would certainly bring in one Tory, perhaps two of that faith, but Baron Rothschild's election would be secure.

Mr. Crawford's influence as a rich City man, and a

governor of the Bank of England is very great. His

Parliamentary career has been honourable and useful.

He is an old representative of the City. There is no

doubt he would have retired from Parliamentary life,

were it not that his doing so at this juncture would

endanger the loss of a seat to his party.

Mr. Goschen has also wealth and influence, and is held in reputation among financiers. His having served in the Liberal ministry also lends him prestige. It was expected that his Parliamentary career would be very brilliant, but in that respect some disappointment has been experienced. An anecdote was in circulation in the late House of Commons that Disraeli had some curiosity to hear Goschen's first speech. On the night of the new member's *debut*, Disraeli paid close attention during the first part of the speech, but is represented as listless and indifferent during the remainder. When asked by a member on the Liberal side what he thought of Mr. Goschen, his reply is reported to have been, "superficial mediocrity." Whether this story be true or not, it is certain that Mr. Goschen has not realized

the expectations it retained of him as to the parliamentary impression he would make; but he has proved himself to be a most useful, sensible, business-like member, as he is an honourable and cultivated man.

It is said that Aldermen Laurence will have a very ardent and united support from the religious communities of the City; the Evangelical Church party and the Dissenters alike regarding him with favour.

Of the three opponents of the old members, Mr. Twells is much to be preferred. He has rendered good service to the cause of financial reform. He is one of our best philosophers of finance, and none among his coadjutors or opponents equal him in this respect, or has enunciated opinions so favourable to small and struggling men of business as affected by our present monetary system, which favours the large capitalist at the expense of the small capitalist, and of labour. Mr. Twells, in his address, hints at his peculiar financial views, which, it is to be presumed, was all he deemed it prudent to do. He is, however, so far as his theories concerning banking, currency, and the Bank Charter Act are concerned, supported by Mr. Samuel Morley and other eminent merchants and financiers. He is generally Liberal, but very High Church, and his idea of supporting the Church in all its pretensions in England and Ireland makes him zealous on the side of the Conservatives in the present struggle.

On the whole the old City candidates are so suitable, and the gain of the Liberals on the registry so great, that malarrangement and mismanagement in canvassing, and bringing the voters to the poll, alone can prevent their return, in spite of the Minority clause.

## THE REGISTRATION COURTS.

THE Registration Courts have closed; their work for good or evil is accomplished, and the way the Revising Barristers conducted themselves is open to public criticism. Some of those gentlemen interpreted the provisions of the Reform Bill in a narrow and exclusive spirit, being evidently desirous to do their part in limiting the franchise as much as possible. Others went to the opposite extreme, and allowed the name of man or woman to be placed on the register without much discretion. But the majority acted fairly, and interpreted the Act according to the known intentions of those who passed it. No one, however, can yet tell what the number of electors will be, the appeals are so numerous; nor can any one tell what the law is in connection with several important questions which are raised, that will have to be settled in a court of law. Whatever the decisions may be, they cannot affect the approaching elections; before the judges speak Parliament will have assembled. It is evident, however, that the Reform Bill itself must be reformed. The house will wait, no doubt, for the declarations of judgment in the court; but whatever may be the legal issue, on constitutional grounds the enfranchising provisions of the late Act must be made more clear and definite by a supplementary measure. The rate-paying clauses must be revised or abolished as public opinion is dissatisfied with their operation.

It is probable that the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas will pronounce judgment, and he will require much painstaking and discrimination.

The overseers, in many cases, it is to be suspected, "accidentally or purpose," so drew up the original lists, that many in consequence of the informality of those official papers, lost the franchise. Other overseers committed errors of this nature from sheer stupidity, and not a few from indifference or carelessness.

The claimants themselves have blundered egregiously and extensively in consequence of the intricacy and complication of the Act. Many were unable to register; employers from political motives preventing them leaving work for even part of a day. Of course there were some qualified, but indifferent to politics, and unwilling to take the trouble of registering.

The number of lodger claims standing over for adjudication is very large.

The lady claimants number about 10,000. Amongst "the signs of the times," the demands of woman for social, legal, and political position, are remarkable. At the great Social Science gathering in Birmingham, several ladies read papers, proposed or seconded resolutions, and took part in the public discussions. Ladies are now in several of the professions—there are lady ministers and doctors, and they demand the right of becoming attorneys and barristers. Whatever may be the decision of the Court of Common Pleas as to female claimants, public opinion is not ripe for the concession. A large majority of excellent and cultivated women is against it, and a larger majority of the other sex positively hostile.

As the registers now stand, it is contended by all sections of the liberals, that a very large gain is on their side, while the conservatives are also sounding the trumpet of victory. We believe they are trying to keep up their spirits by loud speaking, like boys passing through a churchyard at night whistling in order to forget their fears. At all events, there is a large increase to the constituency of the United Kingdom, and one cause of public discontent is redressed.

"LUXURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR."—Mrs. S. A. Allen's *World's Hair Restorer or Dressing* never fails to quickly restore grey or faded hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It whitens without oil or dye. In large bottles, price six shillings. Sold by chemists and perfumers.—Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.—[ADVE.]

## MASONIC NEWS.

A MAGNIFICENT testimonial is about to be given to the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England and Wales, on occasion of his completing a quarter of a century as Most Worshipful Grand Master.

## MEETINGS HELD DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17TH.

October 12.—Royal Naval Lodge (No. 59), Freemasons' Hall. Confidence Lodge (No. 193), Anderton's Hotel. Peckham Lodge (No. 379), Edinburgh Castle, Peckham Rye. Mount Zion Chapter (No. 22), Redley's Hotel.

October 13.—St. James's Union Lodge (No. 180), Freemasons' Hall. Percy Lodge (No. 193), Ship and Turf Tavern, Leadenhall-street. St. Michael's Lodge (No. 211), Albion Tavern, Aldergate-street. United Strength Lodge (No. 228), Old Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell. Wellington Lodge (No. 548), White Swan, Deptford. Ransagh Lodge (No. 834), Windsor Castle, Hammersmith. Jerusalem Chapter (No. 186), Freemasons' Hall.

October 14.—Committee, Benevolent Institution, at 3 p.m. Fidelity Lodge (No. 3), Freemasons' Hall. Royal York Lodge of Perseverance (No. 7), Freemasons' Hall. Union Waterloo Lodge (No. 13), Masonic Hall, Woolwich. Kent Lodge (No. 15), Three Tuns, Southwark. Virtuosa Lodge (No. 87), White Hart, College-street, Lambeth. Justice Lodge (No. 147), White Swan, Deptford. Euphrates Lodge (No. 212), George Hotel, Aldermanbury. Pilgrim Lodge (No. 238), Ship and Turf, Leadenhall-street. Zetland Lodge (No. 511), Campden Arms, Kennington. Belgrave Lodge (No. 749), Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Merchant Navy Lodge (No. 781), Silver Tavern, Limehouse. Doric Lodge (No. 933), Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street. Montefiore Lodge (No. 1,017), Freemasons' Hall. Bon Accord Mark Lodge, Freemasons' Hall.

October 15.—Gibon Lodge (No. 49), Guildhall Tavern. Constitutional Lodge (No. 55), Ship and Turf, Leadenhall-street. Temperance Lodge (No. 169), White Swan, Deptford. Manchester Lodge (No. 179), Anderton's Hotel. Cosmopolitan Lodge (No. 917), Great Western Hotel, Paddington. South Norwood Lodge (No. 1,139), Goat House Hotel, South Norwood.

October 16.—Audit Committee, Boys' School. Middlesex Lodge (No. 143), Albion Tavern, Aldergate-street. New Concord Lodge (No. 813), Rosemary Branch, Hoxton. Rose of Denmark Lodge (No. 973), White Hart, Barnes. Invicta Chapter of Rose Croix (18th deg.), Masonic Hall, Woolwich.

## ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

At the late Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution held at Freemasons' Hall, the chair was taken by Br. John Udall, V.P., who was supported by a large number of the members of the Craft. Among them we noticed Brs. H. Empson, W. Young, John Hervey, Samuel May, John Symonds, W. Paas, W. H. Farfield, James Mason, Raynham W. Stewart, H. Adlard, A. H. Hewlett, H. Massey, W. Nicholson, C. Thompson, Benjamin Head, J. R. Sheen, Joshua Nunn, W. H. Warr, E. H. Patten, (Secretary), H. Muggeridge, F. Binckes, James Teary, and C. Swan.

Br. Patten read the minutes of the Quarterly Court of April last, and of all subsequent Board Meetings, which were unanimously confirmed, and cheques were ordered to be signed in payment of tradesmen's accounts.

The minutes of the special meeting of the 1st inst. were then read, and the resolutions which were come to on that day were submitted to the Court.

Br. J. Symonds objected to the provision in rule 52 that the father of the girl who was seeking admission to the School should have subscribed to his Lodge within seven years of his death. It would be very hard if a Brother, finding his circumstances becoming bad, and consequently resigning his Lodge, having a girl born after such resignation, should have that girl excluded from the benefits of the School on his death, because he had not subscribed to his Lodge for seven years prior to that event. If the law were passed that day he (Br. Symonds) should oppose it at the Boys' Quarterly Court on Monday week.

Br. H. Empson supported the amendment, and the Brethren adopted it unanimously by striking out the words "The date of his last term of subscription to be within seven years of his death."

The election of nine, out of an approval list of twenty-eight candidates, was then proceeded with, and at the close of the poll the following was the result:—

1. Crampen, Mabel Harriet .....	7. Bowles, Gertrude Elinor D. ....	394
2. Mills, Eliza Alice.....	8. Fink, Christiana Dorothea, E. ....	387
3. Bryant, Maria Ann .....	9. Moores, Constance Louise .....	305
4. Haskins, Zillah .....		
5. West, Margaret .....		
6. Flintoft, Maria Louisa 419		
The unsuccessful candidates polled as under:—		
10. Bindon, Clari Rosina A. 301	10. Dunn, Emily Alice....	63
11. Aggleton, Sophia .... 279	21. Palmer, Mary Cornwall ..	63
12. Barnett, Kate Isabella 277	22. Holland, Eliza Ellen ..	60
13. Story, Elizabeth .... 248	23. Kelly, Ada Kate ....	40
14. Molineaux, Alice-Ritson 161	24. Belcher, Florence Kate ..	30
15. Upton, Jane Robson .. 123	25. Stone, Martha .....	15
16. Roberts, Frances Jane 121	26. Baker, Edith Sarah ..	9
17. Wicks, Clara Mercedes 116	27. Story, Martha Louise ..	7
18. Bryne, Alice Jane .... 83	28. Chapman, Ada Gertrude 3	
19. Chalton, Mary Theressa 75		

Br. the Rev. C. Woodward proposed a vote of thanks to the Scrutineers, and Br. H. Empson, in his usual happy vein, returned the thanks.

Br. Benjamin Head proposed a similar vote to the Chairman.

Br. John Udall acknowledged the compliment.

Br. Wian, a very large donor to both Schools, moved the adjournment of the result of the poll; and the Brethren then separated.

MOUNT LEBRANOR LODGE (No. 73).—We have just received information that Br. George Morris, the I.P.M. of this Lodge, was shipwrecked and drowned seven weeks ago. He was well known as steward some years back on the Ramsgate and Margate boats, and more recently on boats trading to the Continent.

WEST LANCASHIRE MASONRY.—A Provincial G. Lodge for West Lancashire was held on Tuesday at the Public Hall, Wigan, the Right Hon. Sir T. G. Farmer Heckett, the Prov. G. M., presiding. The reception of the G. M. took place after the Lodge had been opened in the third Degree by the Right Hon. F. Stanley, M.P., and after the minutes had been read Br. Jas. Hanmer gave the financial statement for the year, which showed a balance of £1,004 16s. in hand. Ten guineas were voted to the Widow's Fund, of the Benevolent Institution. £100 was voted to the Building of a new Masonic Temple in Liverpool, and a bazaar was proposed for the furtherance of that object. £51 was voted to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and £25 to the Zetland Commemoration Fund. £100 was proposed by Br. Alpase to be given to the Boys' School, and when it was voted Br. F. Binckes, in thanking the Lodge, hoped they would make it gainous. This was immediately done, and Dr. Lee stated that the West Lancashire Masons intended to raise, if possible, a sum equal to a fourth or fifth of the debt of the Boys' School to get rid by degrees of the burden. The reappointment of the Finance Committee, of Mr. S. F. Brahma, solicitor, and of the North Western Banking Company as bankers, concluded the business, and a banquet, which was numerously attended, followed at the Royal Hotel.

## BUFFALOISM IN LIVERPOOL.

THE ROYAL STANDARD LODGE.—The anniversary meeting of the members commemorating the opening night of this Lodge took place on Tuesday night, the 29th ult., at the Bee Hotel, Queen-square, when a goodly number mustered together to do honour to the occasion. The event was celebrated by a banquet, served up in the proprietor's best style. When the banquet was concluded due honour was paid to a long list of toasts, and Br. Sam. G. May, P.B., Kt. O.M., responded in a most praiseworthy style to the toast of the evening—"Success to the Royal Standard Lodge." He said it was now about twelve months since this Lodge was first constituted, and ever since he had attended its every meeting night and supported it as best he could, and he expressed a hope that ere long, judging from the interest its past supporters took in its welfare, it would continue to flourish amid all opposition, and no doubt sooner or later would prove to be one of the most influential organs of the Order in the provinces. He hoped it would. He also availed himself of this opportunity to again publicly thank them for the honour they had conferred upon him by presenting him with a medal declaring him a Knight of the Order of Merit. He concluded a lengthened speech by thanking the Brothers, one and all, for the cordial support this Lodge had received at their hands. The proceedings were interspersed with songs and recitations, and proved a most enjoyable evening to all present. The chair was occupied by Br. Harvey Burton, P.B., G.P. of Liverpool; the vice-chair by Br. H. Hodgeson, F.B., D.G.P., of Liverpool. To the Chairman's right sat Br. James Carter, P.B., Kt. O.M., whose name is familiar to every Brother of the Order as being one of its staunchest supporters. He represented the London Lodges, and responded to the toast of "The Grand Priory Lodge of England." He stated that he was very much pleased to see the efforts of the Brothers in Liverpool had been crowned with so much success: that it was the general wish of the Brothers of the first degree that the Priory should constitute themselves into a G.P. Lodge for their better government. He expressed a desire that the Brothers should work well together, and support the Order as represented in the executive of the G.P. Lodge of England. He concluded a most earnest and telling speech by thanking the Brothers collectively and individually for the manner in which they had received the toast to which he had responded. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings we noticed:—Brs. D. Samadera, M. M. Mahon, G. Webster, H. Compton, G. Critchley, H. Tarleton, P.B., and J. Waterworth, P.B. (Grand Secretary of the Liverpool Lodge).

## TRADE, AND FINANCE.

## THURSDAY Evening.

THE depressed state of trade continues. Money is still abundant in London and Paris, the amount in the Bank of France is fifty millions sterling, but there is very little enterprise to give it employment. The week has confirmed the opinion expressed in our last issue that no great improvement can be expected this winter, although in the latter part of the next spring, if peace be preserved there will in all probability spring up a brisk business. At present our stock and share market is less buoyant than that of Paris or Frankfort and money is rather less in demand than it is in France, Holland, and Germany.

It is reported that the French Emperor has expressed in a very decided manner at Biarritz, the necessity of doing something to relieve the industry of France.

The prices of foreign loans fluctuated but little, from day to day, as good or evil tidings pervaded the foreign telegrams.

The scrip of the Italian Government Tobacco Loan was issued on Monday. This loan is looked upon more favourably than other Italian scrip.

The general state of business has not altered much from our last report. A little is doing in the Autumn home trade, but our exports and imports are inactive. The Assurance Companies are active, and doing an increased business. The British Imperial Investment Corporation (Limited), under the Presidency of Alderman Crewdon, J.P., of Manchester, has put forth an interesting report, which is besides a luminous essay on a popular system of Banking, Investment, and Assurance. The British Imperial Insurance Corporation has also issued a very elaborate and able report.

Great hopes are entertained that Spain, when affairs are consolidated, will serve the old repudiation finances as she served the Bourbons, and maintain public credit.

Sales have been very heavy in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and the price of cotton has advanced, the news of the cotton crop in Georgia and Alabama is unfavourable.

Business in mining shares both on the Stock and Mining Exchanges has on the whole been dull.

There have been no features worthy of especial remark during the week, except that the expectation of several new foreign loans being introduced by Italy, Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, and several of our own colonies has kept speculators on the *qui vive*.

There is, however, a confident hope that by the end of this winter, the panic of 1866 will have worked itself out.

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

## PARISIAN FASHIONS.

In toilettes there is little or nothing remarkable. The great world has not yet returned to Paris, nor are we likely to see any of the habitués of the opera for three or four weeks to come. The headresses were all in the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. styles. A particular form of headress called a *l'angle* is decidedly in vogue. The hair is waved, turned back from the forehead, and formed into thick *rouleaux* behind the ear. There is no *chignon*, a wide plait placed between the *rouleaux* replaces it; at each side of the plait there are small light *curls*. Sometimes the plait is replaced with *cachepeigne* entirely of *curls*. The *chignons* of *curls* are much more in favour than last year. They are worn in the streets under the new bonnets.

It is very difficult to give any idea of the new bonnets by mere description; they require to be seen of anyone to understand what they resemble. Imagine a toque of the time of Marie Antoinette. In one of her portraits (I allude to that which Mme. Lebrun painted of her) the Queen of France wears a *cries* velvet toque ornamented at the side with a white *igarette*. Well, the new bonnets are more like that headress than anything I can recall; they are a trifle lower, and they have narrow strings, either of velvet or thick ribbed silk. They form charming headresses; it is impossible to imagine anything more coquettish or more graceful, or more in harmony with the actual fashion—a fashion of *paniers* and other *furbelows* which prevailed during Louis XVI.'s reign. Mme. Didsbury and about half a dozen leading milliners of Paris have decreed that toques are to be worn this winter; so they are making them in all colours, and selling them as fast as they are brought into their show rooms. For dressy occasions they match in colour the dress with which they are worn, but for ordinary walking wear they are black.

At the present moment the "Marly" is the fashionable head-covering of those fair Parisians who have returned to their dearly loved city. I will describe it: A toque composed of black velvet

and black lace; at the back two lace lappets form a hood, and in the centre of the front there are curled feathers, one placed almost upright and straight in a nest of black feathers; a humming bird with a green throat at the side of the nest. Black velvet strings, cut from the piece and edged with lace.

The "Dorine" is likewise worn. It is made of lapis lazuli blue velvet, the darkest shade you can find, *bouillonné* round the edges, and *ruché* with lace; an *igarette* of bird of Paradise feathers at the side. Narrow blue velvet strings lined with shot yellow silk.

The "Dauphine" is another head covering, for the present moment, and is neither bonnet nor hat. It is made of Celadon green terry, and the velvet is arranged to form a double bow at the top of the head. A ruche of white blonde round the edge, and at the side a bow of blonde, from whence escapes a large light green *igarette*. Strings of green ribbed ribbon. Toques are not worn lowered over the forehead, like hats; they are placed quite straight, like bonnets.

## THE GARDEN.

## THE FLOWER GARDEN.

COMPLETE the potting off of carnations and picotee layers, which should be placed in a close frame for two or three days, until they have made fresh roots. Early spring bulbs, such as snowdrops, crocuses, irises, jonquils, and the like, should be planted without delay. Camellias ought to be watered very carefully, to prevent their buds dropping, and their leaves should be washed occasionally, for the purpose of cleansing off dust and other dirt, which will, in the course of time, accumulate. You may place auriculas in their winter frames—if not there already—when they must not be allowed to flag, nor to have much water either. Protect them from heavy rains, and shade them from sun. For better security against mistakes—either in name or colour, which would cause much unpleasantness next season—you should examine every dahlia before it goes out of bloom, for which purpose have some large labels papered white, and, on these, with a blacklead pencil, write down each name or number; and, in a book kept for the purpose, enter the same, that they may correspond with each other. Chrysanthemums growing against the wall should be neatly railed up, while any choice kinds still in the open ground ought to be taken up, potted, watered where necessary, shaded, and, in case of severe frost, protected in the conservatory or greenhouse. Seeding polyanthus may be pricked out for the purpose of getting well established ere the winter sets in. Such plants in beds as you desire to preserve through the winter should be taken up and potted instanter; they may then be removed to a close pit, where they are to have no air until they have made fresh root.

## THE FRUIT GARDEN.

You may begin planting currant and gooseberry trees, which should be accomplished in the following manner:—Where it is intended to put out these bushes in a full plantation by themselves, give them ample room; that is to say, the rows should be ten feet apart, and the trees six feet asunder in each row. At such a distance they will have full scope to grow without annoying each other; besides which, it affords every opportunity for digging and hoeing between them when necessary, as well as for gathering the fruit and pruning. Then, again, it allows the berries to grow large, and gives sufficient accommodation for a crop or two of vegetables to be had off the ground intervening during the year. Clear vines, peaches, nectarines, &c., of leaves for the purpose of exposing the wood. Remove the runners of strawberries; make new plantations, if required, and carefully fork between the rows without doing injury to the plants.

## THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

In the Kitchen Garden there is much to be done, for, in the first place, potatoes must be taken up as fast as they become of age, and, when well dried, stored away for winter use. Secondly, thin out winter spinach to eight or nine inches apart, and keep it entirely free from weeds. Fill up all vacant spaces with borecole and other winter green stuff. Sow a few more radishes in a frame by way of succession, and have the previous sowings thinned out. Have a few cauliflowers potted—one in each pot—that may be protected through the winter, to make fine plants for putting out in the spring. Likewise prick out a few of the above seedling plants under hand-glasses, or in frames, as the case may be. Where you need celery for early use, lose no time in earthing it up to the full extent of the leaves. But, for luxuriant growth depend upon it there is nothing like freedom to the foliage, and therefore, unless you really require it immediately, let it have its own way for a week or two longer. Plant a dozen or two of cabbages and cos lettuce in frames containing some good light earth to stand the winter. Also, prick out a few from the seed-bed, on a sheltered quarter, to be finally planted, to come in at the latter end of the season. Get together leaves, sweepings of the lawn, gravel walks, old vegetable cuttings, and the like, for all such rubbish, when decomposed, makes a most valuable manure.

As Worms and Slugs are always troublesome and more especially so in wet weather, we give receipts for the destruction of both:—

EARTH-WORMS.—10lbs. of slaked lime to thirty gallons of water, stirred up well together, and allowed to stand two or three days, when released of the sediment, will, when administered through a fine rose, rouse the vermin to appear above ground, when they may be destroyed easily.

SLUGS.—A very effective method for their capture is to lay cabbage leaves near their haunts overnight, and examine them early on the following morning, when you will find many adhering to the under-surface of them.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simpler articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread through the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."



FOX-HUNTING.—THE FIRST MEET OF THE SEASON.



OCTOBER.—THRESHING CHESTNUT TREES IN GREENWICH PARK.

## FOX-HUNTING.

THE illustration depicts one of the most characteristic of British sports. It is remarkable, in connection with this amusement, that the late Duke of Wellington is said to have declared that at Waterloo the most fearless horsemen, and amongst the boldest, were the Leicestershire fox-hunters.

## THE WOODS IN AUTUMN.

IT is now mid-October, the leaves are falling fast from the trees, and those which still cloth the forest or the park are bronzed with the hues of Autumn. Let us consider the months as they pass, and their teachings also; for

Seasons and suns return, but when  
Shall bye-past time come back again.

The woods are always beautiful. Even in mid-winter, when the snow is piled upon the great trees, when the frost has well-nigh killed all the green things that generally luxuriate there, and changed the scene completely, even then there is always beauty and interest to be found. The spring with its thousands of pale primroses, purple violets, and delicate anemones, and the summer with its unnumbered blossoms of blue-bells, and cowslips, and meadow-sweet, and hundreds of other flowers, can speak for themselves. There is scarcely a day in the two seasons during which a ramble through the woodlands would not be productive of some new beauty, and bring some fresh emotion of joy and love.

But, after all, nothing can equal the woods in autumn. The gorgeousness of colour, the variety of tint, the splendid paintings of the great Artist which are before our eyes, the ever-varying, ever-deepening hues of a myriad of leaves, all these things combine to make the autumnal wood beautiful beyond description. And perhaps a great deal of it is in our own eyes. It is wonderful how beautiful a thing becomes when it is about to leave us. It is the old story, "Blessings brighten as they take their flight." We never knew how precious were some of our gems until we discovered that we had dropped them in the sands, and so lost them irrecoverably. We never knew that we were entertaining an angel until his shining wings were spread for departure. We took the summer days quite as a matter of course; we were so used to the cloudless skies, and undimmed sunshine, to brilliant days and starlit nights, to the rustle and music of the graceful leaves, and the jubilant chorus of all happy things, that we forgot to notice them, and dwell upon them, and appreciate them fully. But the glory of the summer is passing now. The days are short, and the nights are long and cold. The wind has taken another song now, the airs are all pensive and pathetic; and even the marvellous beauty of the autumnal woods is saddening to our spirits because it is the beauty of decay. So there is no longer any lethargy in our enjoyment, and a few hours of sunshine, or a panorama of changing leaves, moves our hearts with a strange new love, and causes us to rejoice in the brown woods.

Is it not often so? Love of place and country is not always strong within us. The little corner in which our daily work is done does not always seem as bright as it might do. We look even upon clusters of trees, and shadowed valleys, and lofty hills, until we have little appreciation of their beauty. But there comes a time when the finger of Providence beckons another way, and we have to leave the snug nest, where we have gone in and out so long. And then what a sudden increase of love comes to us. We see then that there can be no trees so fine and beautiful, no valleys so smiling, no river so clear and bright. What has come to the place that we cling to it so fondly? What new light has touched it? What new glory rested upon it? Ah! it is not that. The wood is brown, the summer is departing, and therefore it is beautiful.

What do we say of the friends who have been always about us? We are so used to them that we bear with them, and love them,

and are even kind to them in a commonplace sort of way. But a change has come—a change that will carry them out of our sight. And now—oh! how dear they are to us! What light is in their eyes! what sweet words fall from their lips! how dear is the touch of those ministering hands which shall soon be nothing more to us! Are they so changed? Have they indeed become glorified, or is it that our hearts relent when the parting time draws near? Are brown woods really more beautiful than green woods, or is it only because we look on to nakedness and sterility?

How little we think of our own powers or strength during the spring and summer-time of life! The young talk of dying with calm faces and tranquil hearts, because death seems so far away. The young are prodigal of life with their unspent fortune of golden days. But when the limbs grow weary, when the eyes are dim, when the memory begins to fail, and strange sensations of pain come like warnings in night watches, then we suddenly see what a beautiful, what a grand thing is life! After all we say there is nothing like the sunset for glory, the autumn for beauty!

And yet I think that we shall be perfectly satisfied, though there are no brown woods upon the ever green shore!

## A SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

No sound of crushing wheel was heard,  
The morning sun crept up the hills,  
To twitter of late summer bird,  
And gurgling laughter of the rills,  
And whispered welcome of the trees,  
And harp notes of the gentle breeze.  
We hid within God's leafy glen,  
And in His silver sanded caves,  
From the bewildering eyes of men  
We turned to watch His bright sea waves,  
While His soft clouds of grey and white  
Veiled us away from other sight.  
The air was full of Sabbath song,  
And Sabbath beauty robed the earth;  
There was no flaunting, fine-dressed throng,  
No marring and unseemly mirth;  
But golden sunlight in the dells,  
And music of inviting bells.

The house of God was everywhere:  
We stood in courts where He had been,  
We walked across His meadows fair,  
And down His aisles of evergreen;  
And stayed beside His river brim,  
While all our hearts went out to Him.  
We lingered where the little bands  
Knelt down together in His light,  
With sunburnt faces, toil-stained hands,  
And simple hearts that loved the right;  
And while we breathed His holy name,  
Into our midst the Master came.

We looked upon the Preacher's face,  
But back to us looked other eyes;  
We heard the spoken words of grace,  
But 'twas Another made us wise;  
For God took all our thoughts away,  
And kept them to himself that day.  
O, grand cloud-mountains, snowy white!  
O, wilderness of tree and fern!  
That through the windows met our sight,  
And made our peace-filled spirits burn:  
Into our hearts your joy we take,  
And love you for our Father's sake.

## ATROCIOUS MURDER NEAR BRIGHTON.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused here and in the adjacent town of Lewes, by a murder which has been committed on the Downs, about midway between both places. Though the crime seems to have been perpetrated in a very dastardly manner, the facts may be briefly told:—The murdered man, David Baldy, aged 52, was a shepherd and labourer in the employ of Mr. Hodson, farmer, Kingston, near Lewes, and lived at a lonely cottage near Newmarket-hill—a landmark about which the volunteers have been accustomed to move at the Brighton reviews. The place is known as Newmarket Cottage, and consists merely of the little house of the deceased, and some detached farm buildings. On Friday night Baldy went to Kingston to draw his wages from his employer. He had extra pay to receive for harvest work, and received, besides, the wages for his two sons who lived with him, and who worked also for Mr. Hodson. He left Kingston about six o'clock, and should have arrived at his cottage about seven. He did not reach home during the night, but no great uneasiness was felt at his absence. Next morning, when his two sons were leaving the house for their work about six o'clock, they found his body lying about 450 yards from the cottage, on the path he had come along the Downs from Kingston. He was lying on his back, and the front part of his face was smashed in. The two young men went back to the cottage and told the widow, their stepmother, of what had occurred. They then gave information to Falmer, constable of the East Sussex force, Billingshurst, and also to Mr. Hodson. The latter immediately communicated with the police head-quarters at Lewes, and Superintendent Jenner at once took organised means for discovering the murderer.

Meanwhile Dr. Smythe, of Lewes, had been called to the spot, and his examination proved that the unfortunate man had been shot in the back, the charge passing diagonally through his body. The shot must have been fired quite close to deceased, and at first it was thought that a poacher might have been the murderer. This conjecture, however, was almost disproved by the fact that the charge of the gun had consisted of three bullets, one large one, suitable to such a weapon; the other two being small, such as are used for six-barrelled revolvers. The large bullet and one of the small ones had passed quite through deceased's body and were found in his front underclothing. The second small bullet was found about an inch under the skin at the breast, and was thence extracted by Dr. Smythe. The composition of the charge and the nature of the wound led to the conclusion that the crime had been premeditated, and that the assassin had laid in wait for his victim. The injuries on the face must have been given by blows from the gun, after it had been discharged, for a part of the trigger and a piece chipped off from the stock were found close by the body. It was evident from the appearance of the turf that there had been no struggle, therefore the face had probably been beaten in after the unfortunate old man had fallen to the ground from the effects of the shot. There had been scarcely any external bleeding. The money received by poor Baldy on the night of the murder, over £3, was gone.

These facts turned the inquiries of the police to another direction, and there is hardly any doubt but that they are now on the track of the culprit. He is a young man who formerly lodged with Baldy. His lodgings have been searched, and bullets corresponding to those found in the body were in his box. There was also a six-chambered revolver fully loaded and capped, a formidable "home-manufactured" life-preserver, powder, &c. On the night of the murder he left his lodgings, saying he was going to Brighton, and took his gun with him. He returned before he could have reached Brighton, and without his gun. He returned evasive answers to the inquiries made of him, and he has since disappeared from the neighbourhood. He has had one narrow escape of capture, and can hardly elude for long the search now being made.

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

It is rumoured that the ex-King of Hanover is about to take his seat in the Imperial House of Peers as Duke of Cumberland. To this title and the privileges associated with it, he has an undoubted title.

THE reception given to the Hon. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, minister of the United States, by the Southern party in England, and at the same time their affrontful language to the North has produced great excitement in the States, and cry for the recall of Mr. Johnson.

A severe controversy is proceeding between Lord H. Lennox and Mr. Stanfield on the naval expenditure of the present government. We think that the latter has proved his case. Half a million sterling has been literally wasted by the present government in the dockyards.

DESTITUTE FOG IN THE METROPOLIS.—The rapid approach of the winter season has been very apparent this week, by dense fog which hung over the metropolis for several days. On Sunday morning there was a slight frost. On Monday, however, after mid-day, the weather was mild and bright.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The Friends' Missionary Association are about to send out another Gospel labourer to Madagascar, Miss Helen Gilpin, sister of Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P. She will co-operate with Messrs. Joseph Sewell and Louis Street, the two Quaker missionaries now in the island; but will, of course, direct her efforts chiefly to the improvement of the spiritual and moral condition of the native females. She has, for the past five years, been actively labouring amongst the poor in a village in the West of England, where she has held many religious services, and has won the affection and regard of a large circle of acquaintances.

A MONUMENT TO THE late General Bruce, who was tutor to the Prince of Wales, and brother to the late Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of India, has been brought from London to be erected in the Abbey at Dunfermline, above the family vault. It is an altar-tomb, on the panels of which are bas-reliefs, commemorating the chief incidents of the journey to the Holy Land, which was made by the Prince of Wales under the governorship of General Bruce. On the lid of the tomb there is the recumbent effigy of the dead man, and by the side is the figure of his mourning widow. On the corner of the pillow which supports the head, there is the Prince of Wales' plume, placed there by the desire of the Queen, to commemorate the fact that General Bruce died within the precincts of St. James's.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—An alarming and fatal collision occurred early on Monday morning on the Great Northern Railway, at Aslockton Station, near Nottingham. It appears that the engine of a goods train, which leaves Nottingham for Lincoln at 4.15, became disabled near Aslockton, and the driver was compelled to stop there. As a special train was to leave Nottingham for Hull at 5 o'clock, the Lincoln train was shunted on to the down line to allow it to pass. While this was being done a goods train from Peterborough came down the line and ran into it. The engine of the Peterborough train was completely smashed, and the driver was killed on the spot. His body was found underneath the tender shortly afterwards. The fireman was also severely injured, being found among some sleepers with his head frightfully cut. Thirteen wagons were more or less damaged, and a scene of the greatest disorder followed. The morning was very foggy, and it is thought the deceased did not perceive the signals sufficiently soon to avoid the disaster. The breaks of his train were found to be on. The name of the deceased was Samuel Hutchinson, and he was a native of Gonaldston. He was about 32 years of age, and unmarried. There has been another and a dangerous accident on the Brighton and South Coast Line.

SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR, BART.—This respected gentleman died in George-street, Edinburgh, after a long illness. Sir George Sinclair was the son of the first baronet, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, the celebrated agriculturist, by his second marriage with the daughter of the first Lord Macdonald. Sir George was born in Edinburgh in 1790, and married Lady Catherine Camilla, second daughter of William, Lord Huntingtower, and sister of the present Earl of Dysart. She died in 1863. Sir George succeeded his father in 1835, and represented Caithness in Parliament in 1811, 1818, and from 1831 to 1841. He was a liberal in politics until the passing of the Reform Bill, which he regarded as final. He was the chairman of the committee for the election for Westminster of Sir Francis Burdett, when the latter had declared for conservative principles. Sir George Sinclair sat on the same form at Harrow with Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel, with both of whom he kept up a correspondence and friendly relations. Sir George was not only a scholar of great classic attainments, but was master of the modern languages, several of which he spoke and wrote fluently. He was the author of various political and literary works. During his early travels he was taken prisoner in Germany, and brought before Napoleon I., who vainly interrogated him in order to turn to account information of the movements of the Prussian army. Sir George Sinclair will be interred near his mansion, Thurso Castle, in King Harold's tower, an ancient ruin, converted into a mausoleum by the late baronet, and wherein his wife, Lady Camilla, is buried. He was greatly loved and highly respected in all the relations of public and private life. He is succeeded by his son, John George Tollomache, late of the Mount, Norwood, and now a resident at Cannes, who married, in 1853, the eldest daughter of Mr. W. Standish Standish, of Duxbury Park, Lancashire, and Cocken-hall, Durham.

THE factory operatives of the Yorkshire and Lancashire district in the jurisdiction of Mr. Robert Baker, inspector of factories, have chosen a singular but graceful means of testifying their sense of the service he has done to them by his administration of the provisions of the Factory Acts during the thirty-five years he has been in office. The testimonial took the form of a present to Mr. Baker's wife, of a bracelet made of hair from the heads of women employed in the Yorkshire and Lancashire factories, and mounted in gold. The testimonial was presented on Saturday to Mrs. Baker by a deputation of factory people.

No explicit announcement has yet been made with respect to the Irish legal appointments. The Irish Government have another place, of about £1,000 a year, to give away, through the sudden resignation of Mr. Corry Connellan, one of the inspectors-general of prisons. The vacant ecclesiastical dignities have not been disposed of, though it is said that Dr. T. Lee will be Dean of Cork, in succession to Dean Magee, bishop designate of Peterborough. The deanery of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, is also vacant.

THE LATE BOAT CATASTROPHE AT PETERHEAD.—The late disastrous boat accident at Peterhead, which resulted in the loss of five men, who were drowned in sight of the shore and the lifeboat station, has been the subject of an investigation by the harbour trustees, and the report of the committee appointed by them to inquire into the matter has just been published. The reporters state that, after a careful examination of those who witnessed the occurrence, who saw the drowning men, and observed the state of the sea, and who heard the coxswain refuse to allow the lifeboat to be launched, they are unable to find any tangible reason to vindicate the conduct of the coxswain. They think that the boat should have been launched, and an effort made to save the drowning men, especially as there were plenty of men on shore who offered to launch and man the boat. Before coming to any final decision on the subject, however, the trustees resolved to send a copy of the report and of the evidence taken at the investigation to the National Lifeboat Institution.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## ROYAL ALFRED THEATRE.

ON Saturday evening the new theatre named after his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was opened under the most favourable auspices. The Royal Alfred Theatre has been almost entirely reconstructed on the site of the old Marylebone Theatre, in New Church-street, Edgware-road. The original house was opened some twenty years ago by Mr. Warner, for Shakespearean representation. The stage was one of the largest in London. The intentions of the founder were not carried out. Prompted by the success attending the Queen's Theatre in its altered state, Mr. H. R. Lacey, the present lessee, determined to convert the Marylebone into an elegant and commodious modern playhouse. It is rebuilt, the whole of the interior having been demolished, the stage lowered, and the auditorium enlarged and handsomely decorated. The fittings and decorations are light, cheate, and elegant, and the house is one of the prettiest and most compact for its dimensions in London. The stage has been reduced in size; there being no real necessity for so great a depth, and the space thus left for disposal has been judiciously utilised for public accommodation. The acoustic properties of the building are not such as could be desired. This failing was remarkable, after allowing for the noise and excitement of an opening night. Miss Amy Sedgwick has undertaken the direction of the Prince Alfred Theatre, and on Saturday a new drama, from the pen of Mr. C. H. Stephenson, was produced for the first time, entitled, "Pindee Singh, the Pearl of Oude." It having been rumoured that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred would be present at the opening of the theatre bearing his name, the inhabitants in New Church-street and the vicinity testified their loyalty by illuminating their houses. Many stars designed in gas, devices, transparent coloured lamps, and festoons of light, were lit up as soon as darkness had set in. The street was almost impassable, and there was much excitement. The Paddington company of the 3rd London Volunteers (Working Men's Corps), commanded by Lieutenant Dunn, got under arms to form a guard of honour to his Royal Highness, should he arrive, and the finest box in the theatre, elegantly arranged, was made ready for the Sailor Prince. The doors were besieged at a comparatively early hour, and the building was crowded in every part, from orchestra to gallery soon after opening, by an enthusiastic, if not altogether an orderly audience. The performances commence, by the farce of the "Gooes with the Golden Eggs," and on the curtain falling, the appearance of his Royal highness was anxiously looked for, a message having been received that the Prince was coming. The volunteers arranged themselves on either side of the lobby, in readiness to honour his Royal Highness, and the *piece de resistance* was delayed for the Prince's arrival. Not long after eight, Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haigh, drove to the theatre, and alighted a ringing cheer from thousands blocking the road facing the building. Mr. Lacey and Mr. Davenport received the Prince, and conducted him to the Royal box.

As soon as his Royal Highness appeared at the front the audience rose *en masse*, and greeted the Duke of Edinburgh by a succession of loud and continued cheers. The Prince bowed continuously, the band struck up the National Anthem, and the curtain rose. The entire company, attired in full evening costume, sang the National Anthem, in which the audience joined, and concluded by "God Bless our Sailor Prince." Three more cheers were given, and then Mr. Lacey delivered an address on the opening, detailing what had been done in the past, and unfolding his plans for the future. At the conclusion of the address the manager was very warmly applauded.

The drama written for the opening has one main object, the author assures us, viz., to shadow forth as slightly as possible, "the social and religious machinery of the Indian outbreak of 1857, without shocking the spectator with its horrors, and yet make him feel interested in the fate of the heroine, whose pure love triumphs over the false doctrines in which she has been educated." The plot is easily told. The first act is preceded by a brief prologue, introducing Khan Mihrab Khan, chief of the Thuge, Gunga, a priestess of the temple of the idol Siva, and a number of Indians. On the coast of Cape Comorin a vessel is wrecked, the captain, Frederick Haye, his wife, and female child being saved. The captain and his wife are strangled by the Thuge to satisfy and gratify Siva, but the child is spared and delivered into the keeping of Gunga "for twenty years." Eighteen years are supposed to have passed, and the infant committed to the care of the priestess has been taught to believe that Khan Mihrab Khan, Rajah of Oude, is her father. Her beauty, grace, and devotion to the religion of Siva, the revered idol, have secured for her a wide celebrity; she is designated "the Pearl of Oude," beloved by the people, and sought after by Afzul Khan, a Prince of Oude, to whom she has been promised. Major Albert M'Keith is madly in love with Pindee, but his suit finds no favour in her eyes, until commanded by her father, the Khan, to wed the major, in order to cement a bond of union between the British and the native Indian people. Tried beyond measure, she consents, and they are married, but still unbroken by her father, who plays upon her religious devotion, she consents in the temple of Siva, to bring about her husband's death within three years, and become the wife of Afzul. There existed a Brahminical prediction that British rule would continue for a hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey, June 23rd, 1757, and then it would crumble into dust before the re-establishment of a Mahomedan dynasty. The time prophesied was supposed to expire at or about the time when the "Pearl of Oude" would betray her husband. Major M'Keith takes his wife to his Scottish home among the Highlands, and answering his country's call proceeds to the Crimea, where he distinguishes himself and is made colonel. Pindee has a child whom she has foreseen not to love, and has never kissed, being watched always by the inseparable Gunga, an ever present spy upon her. Nature's whisperings, which have long been listened to by the young wife, are made more loud and frequent by the reproaches of Maggie, an old Scotch nurse, who reproaches Pindee for not kissing her babe; the wife of M'Keith relents, when Gunga appears to her disconcert. The result of this battle between love and duty, contending against superstition and idolatry, is, that in the presence of the priestess she avows her love for her husband and children, the inability of Siva to prevent that love, and her determination to break the promise she has made to destroy those she has learned to love. The story from this point, although long, may be briefly summarised. Colonel M'Keith returns from the Crimea only in time to receive a dispatch ordering his return to India, announcing the outbreak of the mutiny. With Pindee and his child he returns. The Pearl of Oude is secured by her supposed father, and to save the life of her child she is coerced to promise, in the presence of her husband, also a prisoner, that she will marry Afzul. The mutiny is at its height when Azeer Khan bargains with his prisoners to release them, if they will give him their protection should the mutiny fail, as he believes it will. The result of all this is that the Rajah is beaten, taken prisoner, and after having told Pindee that she is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Haye, whom he caused to be strangled, he kills himself. The rest is easily told; the British triumph, the Indians are altogether discomfited, and M'Keith, Pindee, and their friends are united and made happy. The part of Pindee was admirably played by Miss Amy Sedgwick, whose Indian costume added much to her personal appearance. The scene between her and Maggie (Mrs. Stephens) was the finest in the piece, and during the play a shower of bouquets was thrown on the stage for the fair Pindee. Mr. Neil Warner performed the character of Khan Mihrab Khan with much ability, and made a very favourable impression. Mr. George Melville, as Albert M'Keith, sustained a prominent part in a

natural, gentlemanly manner; while the acting of Mr. E. Shepard, as Dr. Macleod deserves special mention. Mr. Speedy played Dr. Phelim O'Brady, a merry, garrulous Irishman, and was much applauded, especially by the myriad occupants of the gallery. The other characters do not call for special notice, but all endeavoured to secure for themselves and the play a favourable reception.

The piece was extremely well mounted, and no pains have been spared by the management in making the most of those *et ceteras* that combined to enhance the success of a play suited to the tastes of an audience likely to patronise the Royal Alfred Theatre. During the first act a grand Indian ballet is introduced, forming one of the most attractive incidents of the drama. The "Grotto of Siva," painted by Mr. Arthur Henderson, is a *chef-d'œuvre*, the perspective is excellent, and the audience testified their appreciation of the effective scene by loudly calling for the artist, who bowed his acknowledgments. Other scenes, painted by Mr. F. Matthews and Mr. Nicolson, were applauded, and the artists called before the curtain. There is an efficient orchestra attached to the new theatre, and the musical arrangement were all that could be expected or desired on the opening-night. Mr. T. Austin Stack, the acting manager, carried out the arrangements devolving on his department with complete success. The Duke of Edinburgh left his box and returned to his carriage before the play had finished, having expressed to Mr. Lacey and Mr. Davenport prior to his leaving the pleasure he had experienced during his visit to the theatre bearing his name. It should be mentioned that a retiring room, elegantly fitted and perfumed by choice exotic, was fitted for the Prince and his friends, and the new act drop, representing her Majesty's ship *Galatea* as she anchored in Port Jackson Harbour, was praised by his Royal Highness, and when displayed to the audience produced a perfect evocation. The Royal Alfred Theatre is decidedly an improvement on the old Marylebone house, and there is every reason to suppose that the venture will, in a pecuniary sense, be successful.

## THE HAYMARKET.

WHILE Mr. Buckstone and his company have been making a most successful tour in the Provinces, the entire redecoration of the Haymarket Theatre has been progressing under the immediate superintendence of the clever artist-in-chief, Mr. John O'Connor. The patrons of the Theatre will see a total change, and a vast improvement in the appearance of the interior. The work of embellishment has not been carried out in a partial sense, and in its new dress it may be fairly anticipated the Haymarket will surpass all other London Theatres in elegance of appearance. Gold moulding on a white ground are retained, and small panels of a pale green colour will form part of the new plan of decorations. The curtains of the private boxes are of this colour, and of silk damask material. This subdued tint of green will have a charming effect in combination with the white and gold. Mr. W. Telbin supplies the new act-drop, a Venetian sunset scene, with a group in the foreground, representing Tasso reciting one of his poems. This picture will appear to be enclosed in a handsome and massive frame, and will be surmounted with a crimson curtain. The inner proscenium is painted by Mr. O'Connor to represent green velvet, with a centre fall of crimson satin. The allegorical painting on the proscenium is a magnificent composition by Mr. E. C. Barnes, whose picture *Joan of Arc* at the Society of British Artists will be remembered as one of the best exhibited last season. The gradation of tone and colour from the "tragic" figures of the composition to those emblematical of comedy is most artistic. A group of life-size Cupids fill up each of the side spandrels, and are painted with admirable feeling by Mr. Daniel White, whose talents are furthermore displayed in medallion portraits of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, David Garrick, and Sheridan. A great improvement is made in the centre chandelier, which will give the powerful light of a sun burner, without the glare which seems inseparable from that means of illumination. Every arrangement has been made with the direct object of increasing the comfort of the public, and upholding the high character of the Theatre. The public have already had many proofs of Mr. O'Connor's taste and refined judgment as an artist, and the general supervision could not have been left in better hands.

## CONTINENTAL MUSIC.

THE exciting musical event in Paris has been the return of Adelina Patti, who appeared on the 1st inst. as Lucia, and on the 3rd as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto." Naturally there was no little curiosity, in welcoming back the greatest lyric actress and singer of her age, to see the *prima donna* who had become a Marquise. Not that such an event has been unprecedented, for there are Sontag, De la Grange, Stoltz, Cravelli, Clara Novello, Miss Patch, Miss Stephens, and others to cite as titled singers; but some of these retired from the stage on acquiring their honours. It is, however, a notable fact that whilst on the stage the artistes have retained their maiden names, so for Mdlle. Patti Mdlle. Patti must now be read. The enthusiasm with which the Diva was greeted may easily be conceived by those who know what the auditory of the Italian Opera house is when once excited. The universal remark was that her voice had gained in richness and roundness, and her style in taste and in precision. One feature in her vocalisation is specially commended; she gave the text of the composer in the first instance purely and simply, before she launched into her brilliant *tours de force*. Her acting in the mad scene of Lucia was quite on a par with her singing. In the quatuor of "Rigoletto" her sobs and sighs, contrasted with the mocking laughter of the courtesan, quite electrified the house, which recognised the great tragedian in Patti as well as the skilful cantatrice. Fraschini was the Edgardo and the Duke; at Dury-lane last season he was underated, but his merits, as a tenor who with a fine voice knows how to deliver it, are well recognised in Paris. Delle Sodis was Rigoletto, and Mdlle. Grosi Madalena. Adelina Patti will remain until the close of November before she visits St. Petersburg, Fraschini being also engaged. Mdlle. Ricci, the daughter of one of the composers, the brothers Ricci, who wrote "Crispino e la Comare," was to appear in that opera on the 6th inst. The Opera house has been redecorated.

Mr. Mapleton's troupe in Dublin comprised Mesdames Tietjens, Sinico, Baumeister, Rose Hersee, Trebelli-Bettini, and Sandrina, M.M. Mongini, Bettini, Butlerini, Santley, Foll, Forner, Zoboli, and Tagliacico. Eighteen different operas were given in eighteen performances, a change every night. It is this company, with the addition of Miss Hauck, the new American star, which will appear this month at Covent Garden.

The news from the island of Ischia, near Naples, will gratify the friends and admirers of a musician whose personal and professional character stands equally high—Mr. Costa—who has quite recovered from the distressing malady under which he has so long suffered.

The much-mooted opinion touching the career of the "steam train" on the stage may (we believe) be thus settled: It was first introduced by Mr. Mark Fournier, at the Porte St. Martin theatre. It was next transplanted by the manager of the New York theatre. Mr. Boucicault next took advantage of the harrowing effect; Mr. Watts Phillips brought it into his drama of "Land and Water Rats," and Mr. Cave introduced it in the place of the brickfield scene into Moncrieff's "Scamps of London." We have a steamboat in Mr. Byron's "Lancashire Lass." Mr. Webster, some years ago, had a wondrous scene of a steam engine, with crank, boiler, and wheels. Balloons are a hackneyed subject. To what new sensational effect our dramatic authors will next turn is really a grave and difficult question. They have ransacked all the transpontine horrors. Where now can they hope to discover fresh material? Highwaymen, murderers, scamps, hellites, forgers, and suicides are, alas! worn out on the stage.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE Pathological Society will commence its sittings on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

DR JABEZ HOGG, of Bedford-square, is about to publish a new enlarged edition of his work on the use of the Ophthalmoscope in Ophthalmic surgery.

WORKS OF THE LATE DEAN OF LICHFIELD.—“A Curate,” writing from Albrighton, says:—“The late Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard was the author of ‘Translations from Claudian,’ ‘The Pentateuch, translated from the Septuagint, with notes;’ and ‘Lectures on Old and New Testament History,’ which those who have read can alone admire for their beautiful simplicity of language.”

MR SPARGO, of Gresham House, City, is about to issue a Mining Atlas, which promises to be a work of magnitude and utility. It embraces the British Isles and North America. We have been permitted to inspect the maps, and must pronounce that geographical, orographical, geological, and mineralogical they are admirable. This work will be a very valuable contribution to the mining world and of great use to investors, who can see at a glance the character and production of any metalliferous region in Great Britain, the Isle of Man, and the United States of America.

THE LEIGH HUNT MEMORIAL.—Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, writes as follows to Mr. S. C. Hall:—“I have seen a paragraph going the rounds of the papers that you lack £80 to complete the fund to raise a suitable monument to Leigh Hunt. If this is the case, I will gladly contribute the full amount of £80 to so praiseworthy an object.” Mr. S. R. Townshend M.-yer, the hon. treasurer, informs us that Mr. Childs’ very handsome offer has been acknowledged in suitable terms, but as the sum required to erect the monument has been well nigh received Mr. Childs’ proposed donation is unnecessary. The subscription list will close this week, and all who have promised contributions are requested to be so kind as to pay them as early as possible at 26, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

COCHINEAL INSECTS.—Some fine specimens of the cochineal insect, feeding on the prickly pear, have been received at the Botanic Gardens, Regent’s Park, from Madeira. Both in Mexico and Madeira the cochineal is extensively cultivated. There are large plantations of the prickly pear (*Opuntia cochinillifera*), on which the little insects are reared. The females, called by the Spaniards “madres,” are about the size of lady-birds, and of a dark purple colour, covered with a kind of white farina, which appears to exude from their bodies, and becomes dusted over the plants. They are wingless, and remain the whole of their lives on one spot, holding on by six minute though sharp claws or hooks, and extract the juice of the plant. The male is much smaller than the female; he has a thin body, with large snow-white wings and two thread-like tails, longer than his body; he somewhat resembles a little gnat, and is of no commercial value. The female comes to maturity in about four or five months. At the time of the cochineal-harvest the insects are brushed from the plants with a squirrel’s tail and dried in the sun, which is the only preparation necessary for market. As many as 70,000 insects are required to weigh one pound of commercial cochineal, from which six drachms of carmine can be obtained.

NEW COOKING APPARATUS.—The authorities of the Charing-cross Hospital, feeling dissatisfied with their cooking department, and the waste occasioned by the open-grate system, recently introduced Captain Warren’s patent army cooking-apparatus, manufactured by Messrs. Adams and Son. So far as the experience of its value goes at the present time at Charing-cross Hospital, the results are most satisfactory. By this method food is cooked without coming into immediate contact either with water, steam, or fire, and thus a large amount of nutritious matter, lost by the usual methods of roasting or boiling, is gained and retained. The meat is prepared at a temperature of 210 deg., which it is acknowledged should not be exceeded in preparing the most nourishing soups; and a positive gain instead of loss takes place in cooking joints in Warren’s closed steam-vessel; so that, bone and other items of waste taken into account, the loss is now found to be one-third against one-half by the old method. Again, in the matter of fuel, a most important saving is effected, about 50lb. of coal sufficing to keep the kitchener going, to do all the daily work of the hospital. The comfort of the patients is greatly promoted, inasmuch as there is uniformity of results day by day; meat well done, but without burning, scorching, or over-boiling: smoking the meat quite impossible. The beef-tea made in this apparatus is also a very superior and more nutritious article; and, by the aid of a steam-chest, fitted with forty-eight divisions, this number of dinners is conveyed to the wards at the same moment, and the rations are served out hot and in a very inviting condition.

## REVIEWS.

“THE New England Tragedies,” by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. London: Routledge and Sons, 1868.

A new work from Longfellow, written, or at all events published, in this country, must be interesting to every literary Englishman.

The subject selected by the poet is the government of New England by the Early Puritans, their disputes among one another, and the religious persecutions of the time.

This publication, only just issued, meets with an eager reception. We reluctantly express the opinion that it is one of the least, if not the least effective, of all Longfellow’s productions. Our contemporary, the *Daily News*, in a very extensive and eulogistic review describes it as proving that Longfellow has “grown with his growth” from the sentimental effusions of his youth such as “Excelsior,” and “The Psalm of Life,” to the grandeur of his present effort. There was, however, a swiftness, pathos, tenderness, of sentiment, harmony, and simple picturesque beauty in those early compositions which do not characterise the more ambitious task executed in this instance.

Mr. Longfellow intimates by his prologues that he thinks those tragedians are suitable for the English stage; he could not make a greater mistake, neither the subject, the plot, nor the manner of working it out, would suit the present taste of playgoers in any part of Great Britain. The work as yet has been very little under review, it will be highly extolled by one part of the press, and from another meet with severe criticism such as the poet never yet experienced from any portion of the English press.

A specimen of the manner in which Mr. Longfellow works out these poems will interest our readers.

Sir Wm. Phipps was governor of Massachusetts in 1692. He was a believer in witchcraft. In four months after his arrival 21 persons, most of them women, one of them a congregational minister, were all put to death on a charge of witchcraft. Another accused person named Giles Corey was tortured to confess his guilt, but would not because he could not, he underwent punishment of death by “pressure,” an agonising process. This Giles is the hero of the second tragedy. He has a wife, who is really his better half. Corey, as a preliminary to the tragedy in his case is sent to gaol, where he is sought by a skipper named Gardner and the following is the American Laureate’s description of their first interview.

COREY.—I’m glad to see you, ay, right glad to see you.

GARDNER.—And I most sorely grieved to see you thus.

COREY.—Of all the friends I had in happier days,

You are the first, ay, and the only one,

That comes to seek me out in my disgrace!  
And you but come in time to say farewell.  
They’ve dug my grave already in the field.  
I thank you. There is something in your presence,  
I know not what it is, that gives me strength.  
Perhaps it is the bearing of a man  
Familiar with all dangers of the deep,  
Familiar with the cries of drowning men,  
With fire, and wreck, and foundering ships at sea!

GARDNER.—Ah, I have never known a wreck like yours!

Would I could save you!

COREY.—Do not speak like that.

It is too late. I am resolved to die.

GARDNER.—Why would you die who have so much to live for?

Your daughters, and—

COREY.—You cannot say the word.

My daughters have gone from me. They are married;

They have their homes, their thoughts, apart from me;

I will not say their hearts—that were too cruel.

What would you have me do?

GARDNER.—Confess and live.

COREY.—That’s what they said who came here yesterday

To lay a heavy weight upon my conscience,

By telling me that I was driven forth

As an unworthy member of their church.

GARDNER.—It is an awful death.

COREY.—‘Tis but to drown,

And have all the weight of all the seas upon you.

GARDNER.—Say something; say enough to fend off death

‘Till this tornado of fanaticism

Blows itself out. Let me come in between you

And your severer self, with my plain sense;

Do not be obstinate.

COREY.—I will not plead.

If I deny, I am condemned already,

In courts where ghosts appear as witnesses,

And swear men’s lives away. If I confess,

Then I confess a lie, to buy a life

Which is not life, but only death in life.

I will not bear false witness against any,

Not even against myself, whom I count least.

GARDNER (aside).—Ah, what a noble character is this!

COREY.—I pray you, do not urge me to do that

You would do not yourself. I have already

The bitter taste of death upon my lips!

I feel the pressure of the heavy weight

That will crush out my life within this hour;

But if a word could save me, and that word

Were not the truth; nay, if it did but swerve

A hair’s-breadth from the Truth, I would not say it!

GARDNER (aside).—How mean I seem beside a man like this!

COREY.—As for my wife, my Martha, and my Martyr—

Whose virtues, like the star, unseen by day,

Though numberless, do but await the dark

To manifest themselves unto all eyes—

She who first won me from my evil ways,

And taught me how to live by her example,

By her example teaches me to die,

And leads me onward to the better life!

SHERIFF (without).—Giles Corey! Come! The hour has

struck!

COREY.—I come.

Here is my body; ye may torture it,

But the immortal soul ye cannot crush!

It would be a stretch of courtesy to call this poetry. The sentiment indeed is noble, it would be impossible to ascribe any other to the brave and true character selected; but the poetic element, so much as enters into the piece, is attenuated and vapid. This specimen is no better nor worse than the average composition of the tragedies.

“THE Alpine Guide,” by John Ball, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., &c. London: Longmans Green and Co., 1868.

This work is an Alpine Guide rather than the Alpine Guide; for it relates to the Eastern Alps only. The writer, as the late President of the Alpine Club, may be supposed well qualified to perform the task he proposed to himself. Without any undue eulogy the book may be pronounced as one of the most interesting of its kind ever given to the public. The picturesque of the magnificent region to which it relates is described with taste, and the easiest way to reach it pointed out with minute fidelity. It is not simply a guide book or even a book of travel, it is scientific. Mr. Ball not only marks out the orography of the Eastern Alps, he affords us much instruction as to their geology and Botany. He describes various shells found, deposited in an era when water covered the ground subsequently upheaved by volcanic force, or which rose to great elevations in a former condition of things. His zoological descriptions are of course interwoven with his history of the various rocks. The flora of the Eastern Alps had before been frequently written upon in Germany especially, but Mr. Ball’s book treats the subject more fully. There are some ethnological speculations and opinions which are instructive and interesting.

The work is copiously furnished with excellent maps of the different divisions of the mountain range. Two maps are especially valuable, one being a general view of the whole Eastern Alps, the other a geological map, which, however, does not mark out the metalliferous regions; there is in the body of the book some information as to the metals of these Alps. We congratulate the author on his able production, and the publishers for having the good fortune to issue a book so likely to be read by all educated persons.

“ON THE PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR.” By the Rev. Edward Thring, M.A. Macmillan and Co.

This is one of the Clarendon Press series, sent out by the University of Oxford with the purpose of displacing works which are considered to be inferior on the various subjects of which they treat. The object of the University is good, and the necessity for school books superior to those generally in use is obvious. In this instance a very unfortunate selection was made, for Mr. Thring has put forth as worthless a treatise on grammar as any in existence. As head-master of Uppingham School it was naturally enough supposed that he would have grammar “at his fingers’ ends,” but he has proved himself to be a very curious grammatical indeed. He lashes Lindsey Murray severely; but his own critiques are just as liable to censure or ridicule. He reminds us of the celebrated professor of rhetoric, Blair, who in his lectures violates his own rules in nearly every page. Mr. Thring admits that he wrote in a hurry under severe pressure of other business; it is a pity he ever undertook the responsibility. The book abounds with absurdities too ridiculous to deserve exposure. Yet we may say *ex uno disce omnes*. The following passage will sufficiently illustrate this:

“‘Can’ and ‘could’ denote the power of their subject. Thus ‘he can go’ equals ‘he is able to go;’ ‘he could go’ equals he was able.”

“‘May’ and ‘might’ denote permission. Thus ‘he may go,’ equals ‘he is permitted;’ ‘he might go,’ equals ‘he was permitted.’

“As ‘having the power’ and ‘being permitted,’ are nearly the same thing, the former implying that there is no obstacle internal or external, the latter that there is no external obstacle, ‘may’ and ‘can’ only differ in degree; ‘can’ being rather the stronger expression.”

It is to be hoped, notwithstanding the admirable series of pub-

lications under which this treatise upon grammar is included, that we shall never hear of it again.

MELANCHOLY BURNING.—The *Cork Examiner* records an accidental burning of a very painful description, at Watertown, Queenstown, on Thursday morning, by which the dwelling-houses, furniture beds, and bedding of a poor widow named Margaret Walsh were completely consumed. It has left her destitute. To add to her sad misfortune the rent she had after selling the produce of her little farm (five acres) was unluckily in one of her boxes in a bedroom, and was consumed with the rest, it being in notes. Worst still, she herself is very much burned on the hands and face. She has five children. Mr. S. French J.P., has generously ordered the house to be rebuilt at his expense.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Tuesday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Sir J. Pakington, Sir S. Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN IN FAVOUR OF DISESTABLISHMENT.—The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, vicar of St. Werburgh’s, Derby, has issued an address to his parishioners, in which he argues the Irish Church question at considerable length, and with great closeness and fairness. He concludes by saying:—“I feel bound to advocate the disestablishment of the Irish Church as a British citizen, a Churchman, a Protestant, and a Christian; for it promises to put an end for ever to a state of things which has too long been an anomaly in our Constitution, an encumbrance to the Church of England, an embarrassment and hindrance to the spread of the Gospel in Ireland, and a scandal and reproach to Protestantism all over the world.”

CRIME IN SHEFFIELD.—A return just issued by Mr. Jackson, chief constable, shows the following pleasant state of things to exist in Sheffield:—There are 19 male and 6 female known thieves and depredators under 16 years of age, and 79 male and 17 female thieves and depredators aged 16 and above; 40 male and 6 female receivers of stolen goods; 4 prostitutes under 16 years of age, and 115 of 16 years and above; 14 female and 22 male suspected persons; and 46 female and 111 male vagrants and tramps, making a total of 44 males and 29 females under 16, and 227 males and 179 females 16 years and above, at large within the borough. The houses of receivers of stolen goods within the borough are 40 in number; there are 11 public-houses and 38 beershops known resorts of thieves and prostitutes. 83 brothels and houses of ill-fame, and 4 tramps’ lodging-houses, making a total of 176 houses of bad character.

GALLANT ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A DROWNING BOY.—At about twenty minutes past three o’clock on Saturday afternoon, several young children were playing by the side of the River Don, near Rotherham, when one of them, named Edward Morton, aged five years, accidentally fell into the water, and after a brief struggle disappeared. The alarm which was at once raised attracted to the spot Police-constable Hey, who was on his way from Rotherham to Rawmarsh on official business. A few bubbles on the surface of the water were shown to the officer as an indication of a place where the boy had sunk, and with commendable promptitude Hey, without taking off any portion of his clothing, immediately jumped into the river, from the bottom of which he succeeded in rescuing the body of the child, who, though insensible, was still living. Unfortunately, however, the policeman’s bravery failed in its ultimate object, for in a short time the lad died, life being quite extinct before Mr. Darwin, of the dispensary, who had been sent for, arrived. The deceased was the son of Edward Morton, a workman, living at New Rotherham, which is within a short distance of where the accident took place.—*Sheffield Independent*.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT COVENTRY.—Considerable excitement prevails in Coventry respecting the death of a young woman named Louisa Warren. She was about eighteen years of age, remarkably robust and muscular. On Monday week she was taken poorly, and complained of pains in her back. Dr. Cradock was called in, and gave her a powder. She passed a very restless night, and suffered much pains in the calves of her legs and her back. The next day she was a little easier, but the following night was as restless as before. On Wednesday afternoon another doctor was sent for, but before he came she died in a passive state. In consequence of the singular circumstances attending her death, Mr. Dowses, the city coroner, directed four medical men to make a *post-mortem* examination of the body. This was done, but none of the medical men could find any indication of the cause of death. The stomach and smaller intestines were marked in some places with patches. They have been forwarded in sealed jars to Dr. Alfred Hill, the public analyst for the borough of Birmingham, and the coroner’s inquiry stands suspended until the analysis shall have been completed.

AN INDICATION.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells the following story:—“A Conservative friend, whom I have never known either to boast or to trim, told me yesterday that in the inner chamber of their party they counted on being beaten at the elections by thirty-five; and he added quietly, ‘This will do for some of us as well as seventy, but you may depend it will make all the difference in the next move whether the Liberal majority be of working dimensions only; or a crusher.’ The meaning of this I take to be that the sincere Tories have made up their minds to give in, and to give up their places, no matter what the arithmetical measure of the Liberal triumph may be. They have only held on thus far as a matter of party honour, which they will then regard as satisfied. Not so the members of the section who are prepared to adhere personally to Mr. Disraeli and his fortunes. The retirement of General Peel, and now that of Sir William Heathcote, from parliamentary life, are unmistakable tokens of the extent to which genuine Toryism has been demoralised during the last two years, and of the failure, for the present at least, of Lord Cranborne and others to organise any effectual mutiny against Mr. Disraeli.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAY.—On Tuesday Dr. Hardwick, deputy coroner, resumed and concluded an adjourned inquest at the Bank of England Tavern, Paddington, on the body of Charles Stewart, aged 55, who was knocked down and killed on the Brompton Extension of the Metropolitan Railway. It appeared that deceased, who was considered too old to be engaged on work where extra caution was required, was employed by the contractors for the signal cappings on the extension at the Paddington Station, but he was ordered not, on any pretence whatever, to leave the station to work on the line whilst the trains were running. The door of one of the signal-boxes at the Praed-street Junction had been broken and replaced, and deceased, as it is asserted, contrary to orders, proceeded down the line for the purpose of painting the door. This was presumed from the fact that when he was killed he was near the box carrying a can of paint. When he had arrived at an open part of the line, near the junction, a train from Brompton attracted his attention, and he stood on the down line watching it. The down train at this time came along, and the driver whistled loudly to deceased, who, however, paid no attention to it till he was knocked down by the engine. The entire train ran over him. An examination of the line showed that there was a clear space of twenty or thirty yards in breadth and 120 yards in length on which deceased could have stood clear of the line. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but expressed an opinion that the instructions to the men were too vague.

## NEW ZEALAND—THE MAORI OUTBREAK.

RECENT accounts from New Zealand announce the fact of an armed and apparently preconcerted outbreak among the hostile tribes. The notorious Ngatiruanui tribe, which has become remarkable for its implacable hatred of the whites, suddenly took the field, surprised and captured a redoubt which had been erected in their neighbourhood—that is to say, near Patea, on the border of Wellington and Taranaki provinces. Since open hostilities ceased, white men venturing into the neighbourhood have been repeatedly waylaid and slain. On a portion of the territory forfeited by the Ngatiruanui for their share in the last war a redoubt was lately erected, but it failed to hold them in awe, for a couple of months back four of the newly raised constabulary force were surprised and shot in the adjacent woods. The Ngatiruanui can muster several hundred warriors of their own, and they have also the support of the Hauhau, or fugitive Waikatos, who have recently come down to their assistance. Under those circumstances, and as the country is strong, and the defence sure to be obstinate, Colonel McDonnell asked permission from the Government to increase his irregular troops by four hundred men. For economic reasons alone consent was granted for only a third of that number being raised; and while the colonel was in Wellington organising his recruits, the Ngatiruanui surprised the redoubt Turuturumokai on the night of the 11th of July. Of the 25 men who composed the garrison, ten were killed and five or six wounded; the bodies of some of the dead were mutilated in a barbarous manner. In expectation of the threatened downward march of the Waikato Hauhau and the Ngatiruanui, all the outlying settlers were fleeing into the towns, and troops of every kind—regulars, constabulary, and volunteers—were being collected from all quarters. Immediately after a company of natives receiving Government pay, and who were garrisoning another redoubt in the vicinity, deserted to the insurgents, carrying off with them their breech-loading rifles and the revolvers with which they had been provided.

## EJECTION OF THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.

THE finale of the late romantic episode in the life of the Countess of Derwentwater, has been thus graphically described by a northern contemporary:—A letter and telegram eventually arrived from the Admiralty, ordering Mr. Grey to clear the castle of its occupants; the stern mandate had perforce to be executed. A cart was procured from the shed of Mr. Grey, and one by one the family relics were again removed from their places, preparatory to being deposited on the lawn. This part of the task was in the end accomplished, and the men returned for the lady herself; but the spirit of a lion returned to possess her as the laughing band approached her chair, and she then drew her sword—that belonging to the last Earl of Derwentwater—in order to keep the assailants' hands from her person. The men at once disarmed her, and placed the sword amongst the other articles outside; but even then she refused to succumb, and clung tightly to the chair on which she was seated in order to prevent the intended ejection. Still her resistance was of little avail, for the men lifted the chair and lady bodily from the ground and only placed them once more *en terra firma* when a considerable distance from the castle. Mr. Grey having thus accomplished an unpleasant duty, expressed his willingness to place a cart and phaeton at "her ladyship's" disposal until she could secure some temporary residence, or would be pleased even to allow her the use of his own house for refreshment and rest; but both these offers being rejected, the men were ordered to remove her to the turnpike-road, where she passed the whole of Thursday night under no better shelter than that afforded by a piece of tarpaulin and her Austrian military cloak. On Friday morning, however, the camp was considerably improved by the aid of a round table and an umbrella, and although still very inadequate to protect the occupant from either wind or rain, was at least sufficient to screen her from the vulgar stare of the scores of visitors who flocked to the locality during the day. Provisions were kindly sent from several houses in the neighbourhood, and many friends from Blaydon obtained interviews; but none of these could alter her avowed determination to stay near the estate, or persuade her to relinquish all hopes of regaining possession of the castle. Equally zealous and determined did she appear to prevent any undue interference from the police, for the very moment one of these myrmidons of the law appeared with his "move on," she politely cautioned him against being guilty of an infringement of his duty. The officer asserted that a serious obstruction of the road was caused by the tent, that horses were frightened thereby into restlessness and bolting, and, therefore, that he was obliged, in the discharge of his duty, to order its removal; but the countess's reply to this reasoning had the effect of even staggering a policeman. She readily admitted that the placing of a tent on a public highway was a nuisance, and that the nuisance ought to be

speedily abated; but it was Mr. Grey that the law must look for its remedy, and not to herself. She had deeds in her possession she asserted, which unmistakably proved her right to be mistress of Dilston Castle, and yet, when she came to take possession, she was first made a prisoner, then roughly ejected by a party of labouring men, and eventually placed on the road in such a position as to become an impediment to traffic. It was of course open to Mr. Grey to select his own plan of procedure; but as her impression was that she must either be returned to the Castle, or sent as a state prisoner to the Tower of London, she must decline to submit to any dealing with the police. After this elaborate exposition of her ladyship's views, the officer retired, and no further interference being attempted up to nightfall, preparations were again made for spending the "wee hours" in the open road. A fire-grate was supplied by a lady residing near the scene of encampment, and this being kept blazing by two faithful attendants from Blaydon, the

so numerous did these visitors arrive that by three o'clock in the afternoon their numbers must have amounted to several thousands at least, and the traffic of the road for three or four hundred yards was consequently rendered almost impassable. Many privileged visitors made their appearance during the day, and as each conveyed wine, provisions, or delicacies, there is little fear of the Countess being compelled to retire for want of supplies. The vicar of Newcastle and Mrs. Moody have had long interviews with her ladyship, as also has Mrs. Stainthorpe of Hexham; while Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Corbridge, have several times driven to the camp in their carriage.

## MADAME AND MADEMOISELLE WALEWSKI.

In our issue of this day fortnight we gave a sketch of the life and character of the late lamented Madame Walewski. In last Saturday's edition, we described his funeral which made such a sensation in Paris. It is not generally known in England that Madame and Mademoiselle Walewski are also very popular not only in French society, but in Continental society.

Mme. Walewski has been an invalid for several months, and yet she still retains her beauty. For some time past she has been a star among the grandes dames of the official world, and her superior intellect has raised her above the generality of women who devote themselves to politics. She has an intuitive insight into character, and her tact is beyond all praise—irreplaceable gifts in a politician. Mme. Walewski is a blonde, but a warm blonde—such as Titian and Veronese loved to paint. Her hair is dark golden, and her complexion is not nearly so transparently clear as her daughter's. The first thing which strikes you in her expression is extreme goodness and amiability. In society Mme. Walewski usually appears in dark materials, such as black velvet, dark green satin &c., which set off to advantage her magnificent figure. She was one of the first to appear at court balls in white tulle dresses trimmed with black.

Mademoiselle Walewski is not yet twenty. She is tall, with a good figure, and there is a certain delicate beauty about her appearance. A profusion of golden ringlets frames her sweet melancholy face; her features are finely chiselled, and her complexion is of a transparent whiteness rarely met with.

## SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

AN accident of a serious nature occurred on Monday night on the London and North Western Railway, near Oldbury station. Two goods trains came into violent collision, a number of carriages were destroyed, and an engine overturned, blocking the line during the night, although we are glad to state that the occurrence was not accompanied by any loss of life, and but slight injury to only one person. About a quarter to eleven o'clock the local goods train which left Bushbury Junction at 8.20 had shunted on a siding at the Spon-Jane Basin, near to Oldbury Station, to allow the passenger train from Dudley to pass, when, from some cause or other which cannot yet be explained, the train was removed from the siding on to the main up line. The only conjecture which could be offered for this and the subsequent collision, was that there was some mistake made in the signals, owing to the great fog which prevailed. Almost immediately after the local goods had gone upon the main line, the London goods, drawn by a powerful engine, overtook it. The driver of the latter, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off the lines, escaping unhurt, the stoker remaining at his post. When the engine was close upon the brake, the guard jumped from the van, and sustained no injury. The engine then dashed into the local train with terrific force, overturning and completely smashing up the van and leading wagons. The engine was thrown off the metals, and fell over on its side across the line. About thirty wagons were broken up or partially destroyed, and here and there furnished a vast pile of debris. The wagons were heavily

loaded with minerals, coals, &c. As might be expected, the line was completely blocked up. Several of the company's workmen were soon on the spot, but telegrams being forwarded to Birmingham and the intermediate stations a considerable number of the company's labourers were despatched thither, and at once commenced the work of clearing the line. It was ascertained that the only person who had received any injury was the stoker of the London engine, who received several contusions of a slight character. The escape of the men on the engine and brake van was looked upon as being almost miraculous. The damage will be very great.

THE *Avenir National* says that England and Prussia are about to follow the example of the United States, and recognise the Provisional Government of Spain. The Revolutionary Junta has also received the congratulations of the representatives of the Republics of Honduras and Salvador.



A MAORI GIRL.

intense cold was slightly modified. The threatening weather of Saturday necessitated a little alteration in the construction of her camp, and several large pieces of tarpaulin having been kindly supplied by gentlemen from the neighbourhood, they were spread so judiciously as to afford the requisite shelter, and at the same time to increase the accommodation of the interior. By this means her ladyship was enabled to withstand the heavy downpour of rain which fell at a later hour of the day, and continued with but little intermission the whole night long; but not so satisfactorily fared the men who watched the castle, for their canvas covering becoming thoroughly saturated soon after dark, they were compelled to protect themselves under shelter of the hedge during the remainder of their weary vigil. Early morning discovered both parties still at their allotted posts, and the sun shining out gloriously during the day, curious visitors were tempted to the spot from nearly every part of Tynedale. Gaily dressed ladies and gentlemen were mingled with lads and lasses from the adjoining pits and homesteads; and

## THE IRISH WEDDING.

THE illustration of an Irish wedding presents a correct representation of the joviality and frolic that always characterize it. Pat and Shelah are always merry, except at mass. Whether in a fight at a christening, a wedding, or a wake, there is a vein of fun and humour in all they say and do. If they give their blessing there is driller in the benediction; and an Irish oath is at least as remarkable for its oddity as its profaneness. Neither wake nor wedding, christening nor row, goes right without what Pat calls, "lashins of whisky." In fact, when there is a row, it is generally created by the "potheen," which has also a powerful influence in consecrating the subsequent reconciliation. It is, as he himself sings of it—

"Oh, whisky jewel, you're my father and mother,  
My wife, my child, my sister, and brother:  
My outside coat—I have no other,  
Oh, whisky, you are the darling!"

## THE IMPOSSIBLE WOMAN.

CALMLY looking on the unseemly controversy now raging between the sexes, and gathering from the current literature what man expects from woman, we fear there is nothing in store but failure on the one side and disappointment on the other. In the first place, the being that man describes as a help meet for him is not to be found on earth—was not found in Paradise, amid the innocence, freshness, and beauty of the first creation. In early ages of the world the sons of God became enamoured of the daughters of men; the reverse is now the case—the sons of men are aspiring, in theory at least, to the angels of heaven. The im-

reproaches upon woman. Many a man starts upon his wedding tour with the firm conviction that an angel is his travelling companion—that he has found the impossible woman who has descended to cast in her lot with him, who regards her idol with blind admiration. But, even in the midst of the bridal feast, how often has a man's hand written on the wall, "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and the man upbraids the angel for not possessing qualities that never existed save in his own distorted brain! Putting, then, the impossible woman aside, let man, with due caution and prudent regard to consequences, seek the possible, looking first for a warm heart and a clear head, and as much amiability, beauty, youth, and money as he can combine with them; let him keep the heart warm by love and tenderness, and develop the sense and judgment by respect and confidence; and if she should happen to have a preponderance of intellect—which, with all due respect to manly power, is the case sometimes—let him regard that priceless quality not in a spirit of mean, petty rivalry, but as a gift from heaven, a joint possession, by which both may be better, both wiser and happier. Whatever sense they have between them, they will want it all. Life's journey is long, life's burden is great; let them be satisfied to beguile the one and share the other—content if step by step, and side by side they can move along together, and thankful if a gleam of sunshine sometimes falls upon their path.—*From the Lady's Newspaper.*

## ELECTION AND REGISTRATION NEWS.

THE addresses or manifestoes of the Right Honourables Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone are the topic of universal conversation, and of remark by the Foreign Press. The latter is perceived to be a

It is definitely arranged that the public meeting, at which Mr. Bright will address the electors of Birmingham, will be held on Monday, the 26th inst., in the Town Hall, at eight o'clock.

It has been determined to present General Peel, the retiring member for the borough of Huntingdon, with a testimonial for his long and faithful services to the constituency.

An instance of life having been lost amid an election tumult has just occurred at Blackburn. There was a procession in honour of Messrs. Potter and Feilden, the Liberal candidates, when an attack was made upon it by a mob of roughs, and amid the excitement one of the processionists died, it is believed from heart disease. The principal object of attack was the banner which was carried by Orator Hunt when he defeated Mr. Stanley, the present Lord Derby, at Preston, in 1830. This, however, was successfully defended. There are few places in England of the same amount of population where a body of roughs could be more easily procured for a little beer than in Blackburn.

The election campaign in South-West Lancashire has been opened. Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Warrington, where his reception by the people was of the most enthusiastic character. In the evening the right hon. gentleman, who was accompanied by his colleague in the candidature, Mr. H. R. Grenfell, addressed a crowded meeting in the public hall.

DORCHESTER.—Colonel Napier Sturt, who by the new act is left in sole possession of this borough, has issued his address, seeking a renewal of that confidence which has been for twelve years reposed in him by the constituency.

CARRICKFERGUS.—Mr. Marriott Robert Dalway, J.P., has issued an address to the electors of Carrickfergus in opposition to Mr. Robert Torrens, the present member. Mr. Dalway promises



AN IRISH WEDDING.

possible woman, that every man seeks for, and no man ever finds, is an angel—not only a perfect being, but a compound of all perfections. She must be richly dowered, but know nothing of the value of vulgarity of wealth; she must be young, yet have all the wisdom of age; beautiful, yet totally unconscious of her charms; prudent, but not penurious; modest, but not a prude; clever, and accomplished, but innocent and unassuming; she must have brains, but not in excess; her intellect must always remain exactly five degrees lower than her husband's, so as to avoid the inconvenience and confusion that would naturally ensue if hers ever rose a point above his, and unhappily allowed him to feel for an instant an uncomfortable sense of inferiority. Such is man's idea of a perfect woman, and with such he might drain to the dregs the cup of human happiness; but, failing in this, he is a poor disappointed creature, wounded in heart, soured in disposition, and tossed like a derelict ship to and fro on the ocean of life. We are not now going into man's character or man's merits, nor disputing his right to such a partner, if he can by any chance meet with her. We should be the first to offer our congratulations on so felicitous a union, and pray that this even balance might be preserved to the end of their days, and, when their final hour approached, that death itself might not divide them. We simply assert that such a being is not to be found—that this impossible woman does not exist. The immortal soul of man yearns after the beautiful, the good, the true; and suffering, sad humanity answers him with sorrow, weakness, and imperfection. He feels that virtue, after all, is the right thing; and if he cannot have it in himself—cannot just live up to the mark that he ought to attain to—he thinks it highly desirable that some one should. He can enjoy the virtue that is achieved by practice and self-denial in another, and, in some incoherent way, expects some part of the blessing to fall on his head and attend his steps. Doomed to disappointment, he would cover his own delinquencies by heaping

reply to the former, and an indication of the policy of the opposition.

LORD STANLEY's address to the electors of Lynn is in strong contrast to the elaborate manifesto of the Premier, and is by far the shortest which has been issued by any member of the Government, if not the briefest put forth by any candidate on either side. The Foreign Secretary simply tells his constituents that, relying on their unvaried kindness, he intends to offer himself for re-election, promising to take an early opportunity of explaining to them publicly his views on the leading questions of the day.

As Mr. Hughes has been invited by the electors of Frome to succeed Sir H. Rawlinson in the representation of that borough, and he has consented, Lambeth will, therefore, have probably no difficulty in electing both Mr. Sheriff M'Arthur and Mr. Alderman Lawrence.

FEMALE VOTERS.—At the Sittingbourne revision court on Monday, the revising barrister for East Kent, Mr. J. D. Chambers, allowed forty-eight more ladies the privilege of the franchise, whose names were placed on the lists by the overseers, and he (the barrister) contended that he possessed no power to strike them off, no objection having been made against them. At the Ramsgate court last week, Mary Ann Bailey claimed to vote for the county in respect of occupation of premises situated in the division of the county, and attended in person to support her claim. After long arguments the barrister delivered a decision against the claim, which was consequently struck out. Eighty-one females are entitled to vote in East Kent, and thirty-three at Ashford.

RESULT OF THE REVISIONS IN THE LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—The Conservatives have published the result of the Liverpool borough revision, from which it appears that they have gained nearly 2,000 votes. In South-West Lancashire the Liberals claim to have a majority of 900 on the revision. No Liberal returns for the borough have been issued.

to support any measure for the reform of the Established Church that may be best adapted to the circumstances.

CHELSEA.—On Monday night Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke addressed a crowded meeting of electors in the Earl Craven, Westbourne Park; Mr. Stedman in the chair. His remarks were well received, and a resolution pledging the meeting to support him at the coming election was passed unanimously. At the same time Sir Henry Hoare addressed an influential meeting at the Somerset Arms; Mr. T. G. Snell in the chair. A resolution approving of the hon. baronet's candidature, and pledging the meeting to support him at the poll, was carried amid much cheering. Sir Henry afterwards addressed a meeting at the Gladstone, and a resolution similar in purport was adopted.

DERBY.—Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., and Mr. S. Plimsoll, the Liberal candidates, have addressed a crowded and unanimous meeting of Midland Railway servants. As supporters of Mr. Gladstone they met with an enthusiastic reception.

THE BRISTOL REGISTRATION.—The Standard of Friday having stated that the Conservatives of Bristol had gained between 500 and 600 on the registration, Mr. Adams, secretary to the Bristol Liberal Registration Association, has prepared a tabular statement, giving the following summary of the results of the revision:—Conservative: New claims admitted, 532; lodger claims admitted, 117; corrections made on claims, 535; objections sustained, 1,597; total, 2,781. Conservative: New claims admitted, 234; lodger claims admitted, 36; corrections made on claims, 332; objections sustained, 1,270; total, 1,892—Conservative gain, 889.

FINSBURY.—The Record rejoices to learn that the Finsbury Constitutional Union have prevailed on Mr. T. F. O'Malley, Q.C., to stand for Finsbury at the approaching election as a staunch Protestant and friend to the Irish Church.

FROME.—During the past week Mr. Hughes's candidature has progressed most satisfactorily, and the result of his canvass, so

far as he has gone, is such as to leave no doubt of his being returned as member for the borough. The local conservatives have done nothing as yet.

LIVERPOOL.—Lord Sandon and Mr. Graves, the conservative candidates for the borough of Liverpool, commenced their electioneering campaign by addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Atheneum, at Everton.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Bazley, Jacob Bright, and Ernest Jones on Saturday evening attended the first of a series of meetings with the trade unionists of Manchester. After an explanation of the views of the three candidates on the "labour question," the hon. gentlemen received a unanimous vote of thanks and a promise of support from the meeting.

MERTHYR TYDVL.—A long letter from Mr. G. T. Clark, the High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, to Mr. F. James, solicitor, of Merthyr Tydvl, in reply to questions put by the latter gentleman, dated October 10, is likely to exercise an important influence upon the contest. Mr. Clark is superintendent of the Dowlais Iron Works, at which are employed upwards of 8,000 hands. His declaration, therefore, to vote for Messrs. Bruce and Richard is an act of importance as affecting the return of the former gentleman, of whose committee Mr. Clark is chairman.

MIDDLESEX.—The sitting members and candidates for this county have issued their formal addresses. Viscount Enfield, in asking the renewal of the trust committed to him eleven years ago, found himself on his steady liberal votes, especially on the subjects of parliamentary reform both in 1866 and 1867, and the Irish Church; and expressed belief that sound financial arrangements and judicious economy in our expenditure would follow the advent to office of a liberal ministry. Mr. Labouchere says:—"I am in favour of the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland. This measure of justice will, I sincerely believe, strengthen the Church of England, and promote the cause of protestantism in the sister island. I shall oppose the proposal which was made last year by the government of Mr. Disraeli to endow a Roman Catholic university. While I respect the sincere convictions of my Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, and desire that their religious opinions should not subject them either to civil or to political disqualification, I do not think that either their church or their educational establishments should have any portion of the revenues which are now enjoyed by the Established Church."

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Osborne addressed a monster meeting of electors and non-electors in the Exhibition building: the proceedings were somewhat boisterous. The following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting, considering the valuable services rendered to the nation by Mr. Osborne, and having heard his admirable address, promise to support him at the next election." There will soon be a sixth candidate in the field for this borough in the person of Mr. David Faulkner, who polled three votes only at a previous election. The hon. gentleman has communicated his intention to take the earliest opportunity to address and canvass the electors of the borough.

NORTH HANTS.—Mr. Bramston Beach has issued an address seeking re-election.

NORTH WARKWICKSHIRE.—Messrs. Newdegate and Bromley Davenport have issued their addresses, offering themselves for re-election.

READING.—The sitting members, Sir F. H. Goldsmid and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, are threatened with opposition from two conservatives, whose names have not yet been announced.

FINSBURY.—Messrs. Torrens and Lusk are not, it seems, to be returned without a contest. In a recent article in the *Morning Star* the probability of a Conservative candidate being brought forward was mentioned. The "coming man" has arrived in the person of Mr. P. F. O'Malley, Q.C., and a long list of names of Finsbury "Constituents" appended to the announcement of the learned gentleman's appearance attest the genuineness of Mr. O'Malley's candidature. The old members will win.

IPSWICH.—Mr. Bulwer, Q.C., has retired from his candidature in the Conservative interest for this borough. The learned gentleman met the members of the Working Men's Conservative Association, and announced his decision, giving as his reason that there were certain divisions in the Conservative camp which he would not widen. At present there is no Conservative candidate before the constituency, the former Conservative member, Mr. J. C. Cobbold, having withdrawn before Mr. Bulwer was put forward.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Of the candidates originally announced for the representation of the London University in Parliament at the approaching election, which is its first, Dr. Wood, Sir J. Lubbock, and Mr. Bagshot have formally withdrawn; and at the present moment the only other candidate besides Mr. Lowe, is Mr. J. E. Maine. It seems generally understood that Mr. Lowe is to walk over the course; but as Mr. Maine has not formally intimated his intention of retiring from the candidature, it would be premature to assume that there will be no contest.

MERTHYR.—Mr. H. A. Bruce has just issued an admirable defence in answer to the many allegations that have been made affecting his political character. It is addressed specially to working men, and is written in such spirited language as cannot fail to do good in connection with his candidature.

## LAW AND POLICE.

### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

A REMARKABLE case has been brought before the court since our last publication, illustrating the code of morality in certain sections of high life.

IN RE LORD ALBERT CLINTON.

The bankrupt in this case was described as Lord Albert Sidney Pelham Clinton, commonly known as Lord Albert Clinton, late of 1, St. James's-place, Piccadilly, also of St. James's Hotel, and of the Portland Hotel; of no occupation, a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison. It was stated that he is a brother of the present Duke of Newcastle. The adjudication was made on the 3rd inst., on the petition of William Alcock, of 17, Basing-hill-street, gentleman, whose debt of £500 arose upon a bill of exchange drawn by the bankrupt on Viscount Parker. The act of bankruptcy is a declaration of insolvency, signed by the noble lord on the same day, the 3rd inst. He surrendered on the 10th inst., and was brought up in custody to apply for his release. The proceedings being on a creditor's petition, no statement of affairs has yet been prepared.

Mr. Reed opposed, on behalf of the detaining creditor, Mr. Alexander Moses, a jeweller; Mr. Harvie Linklater supported the application.

The bankrupt, on examination, said that he was formerly in the navy, but left the service about four years ago. Had engaged in no employment since. He owed about £30,000, principally for money lent during the last four years. He lost a large portion of the money in betting on horse races and at cards, and had expended about £300 in jewellery. Had given most of the jewellery away—some to ladies and some to gentlemen. His present income was £400 a year, but this was dependent upon the kindness of trustees. His income at one time was £900 a year, but he had spent £10,000, which was secured to him by his father's marriage settlement. He was now 23 years of age.

His Honour.—What is the name of the detaining creditor?

Mr. Reed.—Mr. Moses (laughter); a name your honour may have heard of before.

In reply to Mr. Linklater,

The Bankrupt said that he purchased the jewellery from Mr.

Moses before leaving the navy. The articles were to a certain extent pressed upon him.

The Commissioner.—The detaining creditor has obtained a judgment.

Mr. Linklater.—But some of the prices charged were outrageous.

Mr. Reed called the attention of the Court to the fact that the adjudication being upon a creditor's petition, no accounts had yet been rendered, and he asked that the application should stand over until the bankrupt had given some further information as to his affairs.

Mr. Linklater pressed for the release of the bankrupt, contending that, unless it could be shown that some detriment would arise to the estate, it was the duty of the Court to grant the application. The bankrupt had already been over five weeks in custody.

His Honour said he thought the bankrupt was entitled to his release. He wished it to be understood that he did not lay down any rule at variance with the practice of the Court in regard to these applications, but in this case he saw no reason why the bankrupt should be further detained.

### IN RE HENRY FITZWARRINE CHICHESTER.

The bankrupt who is a relative of the Marquis of Donegal, also asked for an order of release. He is described as of Wilton-street, Grosvenor-square, of no occupation, lately residing at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, formerly of the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, and of Brunswick-square, Brighton. His debts are about £4,000; the largest is a debt of £1,000, stated to be due to a creditor whose name is unknown. There were no assets, although it was stated that the bankrupt's wife had a jointure of £4,000 a year.

Mr. Bagley, for two detaining creditors, opposed; Mr. H. Linklater supported.

Mr. Bagley, in opposing the application, referred to cases in which Lord Westbury and Mr. Commissioner Holroyd had laid down the principle that it was generally expedient in cases where these applications were opposed, and the sitting for choice of assignee had not taken place, that bankrupts should not be allowed to go at large until the estate was properly represented, so that the interests of the creditors might be protected. In the present case the first meeting had not been held, and there was good reason to suppose that the bankrupt would absent himself from the jurisdiction of the Court if he were allowed an unconditional order of release.

Mr. Commissioner Bacon said—I should be very sorry to disturb any established practice of the Court, or to act in variance with the opinion of an experienced judge as Mr. Commissioner Holroyd: and Lord Westbury has a right to be heard, independently of the weight which must attach to his interpretation of an Act of Parliament which he framed. But I cannot help feeling that if I made it a condition on applications for release, that the order should not be granted until after the choice of assignee, I should be adding a term which I do not find in the statute and which I do not see that I have any authority to add. It might happen that the estate would be prejudiced, or the conduct of the applicant may have been such as to throw great doubt and suspicion upon his transactions, but here all is mere surmise and suggestion. The probability is that a man of decent condition in life would not, first of all, surrender to his bankruptcy and afterwards, by going abroad, render himself liable to the penalties accruing therefrom. The application would be granted.

### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. PAYNE.)

#### ASSAULT BY A CAPTAIN ON HIS SERVANT.

George Hamilton, said to be a captain in the Indian army, was indicted for unlawfully and indecently assaulting Caroline Grimes.

The Prosecutrix, who is 15 years of age, said that she had acted as servant to the defendant, who lived at No. 36, Gloucester-road. On the night of the 16th August the defendant in the absence of her mistress, insisted upon her bringing a candle into his bedroom, and while there he endeavoured to force her into his bed; but she succeeded in getting away from him.

The evidence which was printed at length when the case was before the magistrates was repeated, and

Mr. Montague Williams addressed the jury for the prisoner.

The Jury after a moment's deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

Some conversation ensued between the learned counsel and the Judge, as to the disposition of the prisoner. It was apparently at first determined to let the prisoner out on his recognizance, but ultimately he was remanded, the Judge saying he would consult Sir W. Bodkin as to what should be done with him.

The Prosecutrix, who cried very much, said she did not desire to punish the prisoner, and would not accept any compensation.

Mr. Williams applied that the prisoner might be let out on the same bail, which was refused.

The learned counsel, after remarking upon the extraordinary character of the proceedings at this court, said the prisoner had better be sentenced at once.

Ultimately he was removed to the House of Correction in the prison van.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

#### MARLBOROUGH STREET.

CURIOS CASE.—Mr. Orme, of Queen-street, Soho, applied to Mr. Tyrwhitt for advice under these circumstances:—He had a lodger, a widow lady, who died suddenly of apoplexy. After the funeral two parties came forward to claim her effects. Having ascertained that the deceased was illegitimate and that her property would go to the Crown, he refused to give up the keys of the apartment in which the property was placed to the claimants. He had communicated with the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the reply was to the effect that the estate was too small for the Crown to interfere, and that the applicant must act on his own responsibility.

Mr. Griffiths, a broker, said he had taken possession of the property on account of rent that was due, but as he might be paid out at any time he wished to know whether he was authorised to deliver up the goods to the alleged relatives.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said he did not see how he could give advice or assist the applicant in any way.

The Applicant said he only wished to do what was right, and not to place himself in such a situation as would bring him into collision with the Crown.

#### SOUTHWAKE.

ARSON BY A SERVANT.—Mary Ann Tobin, 19, was again charged with setting fire to the dwelling-house of her master, Mr. Charles Thomas Clarkson, 10, Stamford-street.

The Prosecutor was a government contractor, and lived at 10, Stamford-street. On Saturday evening, the 3rd inst., he and his wife went to the theatre at six o'clock, leaving the prisoner in charge of the house. On their return at twelve they found several firemen there, and that the house had been on fire. On descending to the kitchen the prosecutor perceived that everything was destroyed. The prisoner was questioned about it, and it was supposed to be an accident. On Monday morning, however, about eight o'clock, the prosecutor came down stairs unawares,

and saw the prisoner run out of the office. Smelling something burning, he went in and found a lot of cork and shavings on fire. Fortunately extinguished the flames, and then called in the police, who took the prisoner into custody.

Mrs. Clarkson said that as soon as her husband told her he had put out the fire she questioned the prisoner, when she said she knew something of the fire on Monday morning, but not on Saturday. Witness told her it would be better for her to tell the truth.

Thomas Sharp, sub-engineer to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, said that on Saturday night, the 3rd inst., he was called to No. 10, Stamford-street, when he found the kitchen gutted and the staircase on fire. With the assistance of his men he extinguished the fire. On Monday morning he again saw that there had been a fire in the offices. He had no doubt, from the appearance of the place, that it had been set on fire.

The Prisoner, who declined to say anything in defence, was committed for trial.

### THAMES.

FEARFUL CASE OF STABBING.—Felix Victor, a tall, athletic negro, aged 21 years, a native of St. Louis, in the West Indies, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with stabbing John Buckley, an Irishman, in the abdomen with intent to murder him or do grievous bodily harm.

It appeared from the evidence of Charles Stenner, a police-constable, No. 340 K, that a quarrel and disturbance took place in Ratcliff-highway, at one o'clock in the morning, in which the wounded man Buckley and others took part. The prisoner and Buckley commenced sparring at each other, but whether they had any real intention to fight the policeman could not ascertain, but he believed that Victor, being apprehensive of some violence, took a knife from his pocket and plunged it into Buckley's abdomen. Buckley fell uttering a fearful cry, and said he was killed. He was raised from the ground and was covered with blood flowing from a deep wound in the lower part of the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded. He was conveyed to the station-house with the prisoner, and was attended by Dr. Ross, of Shadwell, who recommended the immediate removal of the wounded man to the London Hospital. The prisoner said he was afraid of Buckley stabbing him, and that he stabbed him in self defence. Buckley was a troublesome and disorderly fellow, who had been often fined for drunkenness, assaults, and other offences.

Stenner then put in a certificate from the surgeon in attendance on Buckley in the London Hospital, stating that Buckley was in a very precarious condition, and could not be removed.

Mr. Woolrych remanded the prisoner for a week, and said that if his presence was required to attend the dying man at the London Hospital he would proceed there at any time and receive his statement.

Inspector Gee, of the K division, sent a message to the London Hospital several times in the course of the day. Buckley was not expected to live many hours. He was not in a fit state to give any evidence: and Mr. Woolrych, who remained in the court until a late hour, did not visit him.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.—Charles Harris, a seaman, was brought up on remand charged with stabbing Mr. James Thomas Steer, the chief mate of the ship Alice Graham, on the high seas, and also with attempting to murder Captain Peter Taylor, the master of the same vessel on the high seas.

Mr. Charles Young conducted the prosecution; Mr. Stoddart, solicitor, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Steer stated that on the 29th of June last the prisoner was called into the cabin to hear an entry in the official log-book read to him. It related to the prisoner's refusal to do duty. The prisoner entered the after cabin with his hat on. He told the prisoner to take it off, which he did with some reluctance, and then made use of bad language. The captain was sent for, and some words occurred between him and the prisoner. Captain Taylor ordered the prisoner out of the cabin. Directly afterwards there was some tussling between the captain and the prisoner, who would not leave the cabin. The prisoner then took a knife from his sheath, and made two thrusts at the captain, who narrowly escaped, but who did not at first see the knife. He said to the captain, "He has got a knife." The captain then left the cabin to procure assistance. Witness rushed towards the prisoner to take the knife, but the latter made a blow at him. He raised his arm and received a blow upon it. The arm was penetrated several inches, and he was laid up for a long time afterwards.

Captain Taylor, the master of the Alice Graham, confirmed the statement of Mr. Steer, and said that the prisoner's knife was within an inch of his person, and that he had the most narrow escape of his life imaginable. He had the prisoner put in irons and kept in confinement, with liberty to walk about the deck for exercise daily.

Mr. Jones, second mate of the Alice Graham, saw the blood streaming down the chief officer's arm. A very bad wound was inflicted.

In cross-examination Mr. Stoddart endeavoured to show that the captain was armed with a heavy stick, with which he struck the prisoner several blows before the knife was drawn from the sheath; but it was clearly proved that Captain Taylor struck the prisoner once only, and after the knife was drawn.

Mr. John Stow Ross, surgeon, of High-street, Shadwell, said he had seen the wound, now healed, on the prosecutor's arm, and he had no doubt it was inflicted with a knife, which appeared to have taken a downward course.

The Prisoner, by the advice of his solicitor, reserved his defence.

Captain Taylor said the prisoner expressed great sorrow after he had stabbed the chief mate, and his conduct throughout the remainder of the voyage was exemplary.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—James Anderson, aged 31 years, a native of the United States, was brought up on remand, charged with the wilful murder of John Williams, his shipmate, at Paillican, on the Garonne, in France, on or about the 18th of September last.

The parties quarrelled, and had a struggle on board the ship Hatfield Brothers; and when two or three shipmates went below, they had hold of each other, and clasping a knife between them. They were separated, and the knife taken from them. Williams was stabbed in the abdomen; his bowels were protruding. He was taken to the hospital at Bordeaux, and died there twenty-four hours after he was wounded.

The magistrate now examined the two witnesses from the depositions taken before the English consul at Bordeaux, and they did not materially vary in their statements.

The prisoner was then told he would be committed for wilful murder, and received the usual caution.

The prisoner said, in defence: I have not murdered the man. He got me into the forecastle and attempted to strike me. I was seated on a chest, cutting up a piece of tobacco. He asked me who I was talking to on shore. I replied, "To you," and he said, "I'll never give you a chance to talk to me as you have done again." He then took hold of me by the throat and backed me on to the chest, striking me all the time with his other hand. I put my hand beside me to save myself, and it alighted on the knife and tobacco. I had no breath, and was almost senseless. He stopped my breath. The knife was used. I cannot say how it was used. The prisoner was then committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of wilful murder.

## PERSEVERING OFFICERS.

MARY ANN CURTIS, a well-dressed woman, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, with attempting to pick ladies' pockets in Regent-street, &c.—From the evidence of Lane, plain clothes officer of the C division, it appeared that on Tuesday afternoon while on duty in Regent-street, in company with Webb, another officer of the same division, he saw the prisoner put her hand under a lady's jacket and into her pocket. The lady walked away, and prisoner then went on to Regent-circus, Oxford-street, and tried another lady's pocket, and then went on down Oxford-street, and crossed over to the shop of Messrs. Grant and Cawk, where she tried the pocket of another lady, who was looking in the window. The prisoner then went on to New Oxford-street, and pushed herself among several females standing by the bazaar, and then returned to Oxford-street, and when near the Princess's Theatre she tried another lady's pocket, and she was taken into custody.—In answer to Mr. Tyrwhitt, the officer said that he was an hour and a half watching the prisoner.—Mr. Tyrwhitt committed the prisoner for three months with hard labour, she having previously undergone a similar term of imprisonment for a like offence.

## STABBING.

JOHN ROBINSON, aged 20, described as a painter, was brought before Mr. Paget on remand, charged with stabbing Patrick Allen, who has been grievously wounded and deprived of the use of his right arm, which is in a sling. The prosecutor was returning from the Pavilion Theatre with his brother, John Allen, a few nights ago. They went to a public-house on their way home, and the prosecutor became intoxicated. He reeled against the prisoner on his way home in Whitechapel, but did not hurt him. The cowardly scoundrel immediately took a knife from his pocket, and plunged it into the arm of the drunken man, who was fearfully wounded, and has been under medical treatment ever since.—John Allen, the prosecutor's brother, distinctly stated, on the first examination, that the prisoner put his hand in his pocket, took from it a knife, and struck at his brother's arm. After the first examination John Allen was treated with drink, tampered with, and intimidated by some persons of doubtful reputation, friends of the prisoner, and he endeavoured to unsay all he had said before on the second examination before Mr. Benson. He saw the prisoner take something from his pocket, but did not see him do anything with it. After a long examination, Mr. Benson warned John Allen against the consequences of committing perjury, and said he was either a very stupid person or very wicked. He feared the latter. He should remand the prisoner again another week that his colleague might re-hear the case. It originally came before Mr. Paget, who now carefully read the depositions of the witness, and put this question to him seven or eight times without obtaining a direct answer: Did you not say on the first examination, "I saw the prisoner take a knife from his pocket and strike my brother's arm with it?" The magistrate at length said, "You did say it in my presence and in the presence and hearing of the whole court." James Carroll, a police-constable, said that when he took the prisoner into custody his hands were covered with blood. Mr. Paget said the ends of justice should not be defeated by a bad witness or the illegal interference of the prisoner's friends. He should remand the prisoner for another week.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE LONDON DOCK.

ELLEN DACEY, alias Lacey, a young woman of the class called unfortunate, was brought before Mr. Paget, charged with attempting to drown herself in the London Dock.—On Saturday evening last at six o'clock a young man, named Freeman, saw the prisoner jump over the railings of the second bridge which passes over Shadwell. He jumped in after her, and with much difficulty saved her. She was quite insensible when brought on shore, and was removed to the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East, where she had been since detained under medical treatment, and was now brought up to answer for her rash and foolish act. She now said she was very sorry for what she had done. Mr. Paget remanded her for a week. It was stated that Freeman had saved three lives. One he took out of the Victoria Ornamental Water in the Victoria Park, a second from the London Dock at the Old Gravel-lane Bridge, and the third on Saturday evening. He is a poor man, and has received for his heroism—nothing.

## SAVAGE AND SINGULAR AT TACK.

A POWERFUL fellow, of very forbidding appearance, who gave the name of Neil Oxford, was charged at the Westminster Police-court, under the following unusual circumstances.—Police-constable Rose, 206 V, a detective officer, said he was in Thurloe-square, Brompton, and saw the defendant. He was following ladies and begging of them, with pens in his hand. Witness heard the ladies complain, and, going up to him, he told him he should take him into custody. Defendant used the most filthy language, and declared that if he touched him he would gouge his eyes out with the steel pens he held in his hand. Witness showed him his authority, and told him it was no good talking nonsense, he must go with him. Defendant then flew upon him and jabbed the steel pens in his face, and wounded him above the eye. Witness felt the blood running down his face, and called upon a labourer who was passing to assist him, which he immediately did.—Inspector M'Hugo: I have the pens here, some of which are broken and marked with blood.—A labourer said that he was called upon by the constable, who was certainly grossly ill-used by the defendant. He saw the defendant job the pens into his face.—The magistrate examined the pens, which were in stacks—some of them were broken.—Defendant: I never begged at all. How was I to know

he was an officer?—Complainant: I showed him my staff.—Defendant: I was knocked about very much in the station.—Inspector M'Hugo: It is not true, your worship; I was present. Mr. Arnold (to defendant): You have committed a most violent and dangerous assault. You are committed for three months.

## A SAVAGE LITTLE OLD WOMAN.

HANNAH CROWLEY, a little Irish applewoman, well known at this court through her pugnacity, was placed at the bar, before Sir Sydney Waterlow, at Guildhall, charged with savagely assaulting John Wilson, a machine boy, working at Messrs. Spottiswoode's.—The complainant said that he was standing at the corner of Shoe-lane and Stonecutter-street, leaning with his arm on post, when it accidentally slipped off, causing him to fall against the defendant's barrow, which was on the other side of the post, and knocking off two or three apples. The defendant rushed at him, seized him by the collar, and commenced kicking him about the shins with her thick soled boots. A policeman came up and took her into custody.—An officer confirmed the boy's statement, and added that the boy's shins were covered with bruises.—The defendant said the boy was stealing her apples, and she only wanted to make him put them down. She denied the kicking.—The officer said there was no ground for such an accusation, as the boy was most respectable.—Sir Sydney H. Waterlow fined her 5s. for the assault, or three days' imprisonment with hard labour.

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